The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894. NO. 4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4 55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt. P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 12
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 17
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 10
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
		746	Rockhill			4 36
2 30	10 42		Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 20
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48,

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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THE SWEET OLD STORY.

Tell me about the Master!
I am weary and worn to-night,
The day lies behind me in shadow,
And only the evening is light!
Light with a radiant glory
That lingers about the west.
My poor heart is aweary, weary,
And longs, like a child, for rest.

Tell me about the Master!
Of the hills he in loneliness trod,
When the tears and blood of his anguish
Dropp'd down on Judea's sod,
For to me life's seventy mile stones
But a sorrowful journey mark;
Rough lies the hill country before me;
The mountains behind me dark.

Tell me about the Master!
Of the wrongs he freely forgave;
Of his love and tender compassion,
Of his love that was mighty to save;
For my heart is aweary, weary,
Of the woes and temptations of life,
Of errors that stalk in noonday,
Of falsehood and malice and strife.

Yet I know that whatever of sorrow
Or pain or temptations befall
The infinite Master had suffered,
And knoweth and pitieth all,
So tell me the sweet, old story,
That falls on each wound like a balm,
And my heart that was bruised and broken
Shall grow patient, and strong and calm.

The Golden Rule.

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," is the Golden Rule and is one of pure gold, when lived up to in every sense. Half-way living up to the rule does not bring the happiness wished for, and ignoring it wholly and totally never makes a bright ray shine in our path.

Those who who ignore the Golden Rule are as a rule depraved in the utmost sense. They cannot see the beautiful in life. Life is a stony road to them and they keep a metaphorical chip on their shoulders at all times. They labor under the delusion that every one's hand is turned against them and even if it were true, they would seek a speedy revenge, and until they were sure they had repaid injury for injury, they would never be appeased. To such the beautiful words of advice the Savior gave to his followers are obsolete. They cannot comprehend the meaning, and therefore never practice the rule.

To obey these words or the rule does not compel one to be a martyr or a saint. It only requires a little giving away of temper and evil thought to thoroughly carry the rule out, and when such is done one feels better for the deed.

It is a helpful rule and one which cannot be carried too far. When a person does an injury to to you, or is harsh or insulting in his language, merely turn on your heel and when the opportunity comes, act the good Samaritan, thus heaping coals of fire not only on his head, but burning the kind acts done deep down into his heart. Good deeds returned for evil ones soon makes your enemies ashamed of themselves, and bring them over to your side, binding them so closely to you that it takes as it were an avalanche to dislodge them.

"If thine enemy smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him thy left also," is seemingly a hard rule to live up to, but a little self-control on our part will make it comparatively easy. We might be branded a coward by a few who think that the Mosaic law should still be obeyed, but it takes a braver man or boy to keep out of a difficulty than the one who is forever hunting one. Do not let your angry passion get the best of you. Remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath. Be correct in your life and example, obey the Golden Rule, and the bright beyond will be your reward.—*Ex.*

The Old Home.

In song and story there is nothing so pleasant as returning to the old home after years of absence, and greeting the loved ones, and visiting the scenes of childhood; but in life, hard inconoclastic life, there is nothing so infinitely sad as the going home. It is a time for tears rather than laughter. It is a lesson in the gospel of inexorable and eternal change. Some of the faces you used to know are still there, but they are seamed and furrowed, for the youth and gladness died out of them years ago, but most of the faces have been lain in the churchyard, and you may see them no more. Where is the belle of the olden days? She whose complexion was like snow and roses, whose laugh you remember still? She is there at yonder hovel, crooning to her children, sallow, pale-eyed and gray; the laugh you remember perished so miserable many years ago that she has even forgot the echo of it. And the old man gathering rags and mumbling as he works is the same who was so wealthy and rode in a carriage in the old days; for the rich have been humbled and the poor exalted since you went away, and the old have died and the young grown old, and there are new faces which did not exist then; to learn of your friends you must walk among the graves and read the legends upon the stones, which tell where they were born and where they died, and that is all there is of human history. Even the face of nature is changed, the little lake where you skated in the frosty winter nights or drifted upon in a boat in the silence, is drained, and is now grown with rank weeds and sombre in its utter desolation. There are no trees now where once you played in woodland aisles; the birds don't sing as they used to; the winds wail now, and they used to sing strange and delightful melodies.

You are growing old, and you have changed as nature and people have changed, and the glamor of youth is gone forever, and you are sorry that you journeyed home.

"Truly; truly if these things be,
There is never a solace for those who roam,
In all their slumbering eyes may see,
More false than the dreams of the coming home."

Grains of Gold.

Folly is the poverty of the mind. Who teaches often learns himself. Where reason rules appetite obeys. There is no medicine against death.

Say well is good, but do well is better.

The greatest learning is to be seen in the greatest plainness.

If youth knew what age would crave, it would both get and save.

Antiquity cannot privilege an error, nor novelty prejudice a truth.

The reproaches of a friend should be strictly just, and not too frequent.

The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much gold there is in us.

Indolences is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue.

In prosperity it is the easiest of all things to find a friend; in adversity it is of all things the most difficult.

I have always said that the greatest object in education is to accustom a young man gradually to be his own master.

A nobleman anxious for the instruction of his son, asked a philosopher the first thing he should learn. "The extent of his own ignorance," replied the sage.

Tons of Diamonds.

King of Diamonds! He lives in far-away South Africa; his name is B. I. Barnato, and he is said to be the wealthiest diamond miner in the world. The story of his career reads like a page from the "Arabian Nights." Barnato went to Cape Town in 1873, comparatively a poor man. Three years later he bought the first claim in what is now the flourishing town of Kimberly, the centre of the diamond mining industry in Africa. The price he paid for it was inconsiderable.

In 1881 he owned four claims, which he floated into a company for about $100,000 a claim. He was now on a sound financial basis. In 1884 he bought another tract of land, paying the highest price ever given in Kimberly. But he made from that speculation alone $100,000. With the money now at his command he began operations in diamond mining stocks.

His system was to amalgamate different mines, and thereby centralize capital. At the present time he represents one-half of the diamond exports of the Kimberley mines. One can estimate from Mr. Barnato's holdings what his income must be. Diamonds weighing 38,000,000 karats, or seven and a half tons, have been found at Kimberley since he purchased his first claim. In the rough their aggregate value is $250,000,000. These figures are given by George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co., and may be relied upon as correct.

It is only a question of time and of the continuance of the diamond yield when Mr. Barnato will eclipse in wealth the Indian Maharajah and the big millionaires of America. Yet the bulk of his wealth has been accumulated within the past 10 years. As diamonds are small and can easily be smuggled out of the mines by the workmen, it is found necessary to keep the strictest watch upon them.—*Chicago Times.*

The Prevention of Disease.

A few of the more advanced physicians are hard at work upon the problem of the best and surest way to prevent disease. It would appear from the greater part of past observations that they had heretofore expended much of their strength in the effort to treat them. It was more to their interest to do so, and they have toiled industriously in this field and with exceeding gain to themselves. Now there is a decided advance in the direction of preventive medication; It is claimed that every attack of disease is just so much against the future health of the patient. It is as though a given amount of endurance were parceled out to the individual, and as much as this store is drawn from just so much less remains. Certain theorists maintain that if the system could be protected from attacks of disease, one or two hundred years would not be a long life for the average man. They also insist that it is impossible for persons so to situate and to care for themselves that their liability to such ills is reduced to a minimum. For example, we must not drink water containing impurities. This may be avoided by distillation and proper filtering. Food should be kept free from contamination and thoroughly cooked. Fruit should be washed, and all articles that have been used or handled by persons afflicted with any form of contagious or infectious disease should be burned or carefully disinfected. With these precautions and ordinary prudence as regards accidents there is no reason why people should die of disease.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Diplomatic Darkey.

Most of Vance's stories have gone the rounds of the papers again and again, sometimes tagged with his name and sometimes not, says the *New York World.* But I know several which have not appeared in print, and may tell them another day, says Moses P. Handy, in the Chicago Inter Ocean. Just now I happen to think of one that he told at his own expense. In one of his campaigns for the Governorship he was riding along a country road when he met a venerable darkey arrayed in Sunday clothes. It was Vance's habit to talk to everybody he met in these electioneering tours.

"Well, uncle," he said, "you're spruced up mightily this morning. Going to church?"

"Yes, sah. Gwine to church."

"I bet I know what church you belong to—Baptist."

"No, sah. I can't say I's a Baptist."

"Methodist, then?"

"No, sah; I ain't no Meffodis', nudder."

"Well, surely, you're not an Episcopalian?"

"No, sah; I'se a Presp-te'an; dat's what I is."

"And you believe in all the doctrines of the Presbyterian church?"

"Yes sah."

"Well, now, there's the doctrine of election. Do you believe that if a man is elected to be saved he will be saved, and that if he is elected to be damned he will be damned?"

"Oh, yes, boss; dat's my faith."

"It is, eh? Well, take my case. Am I elected to be saved or elected to be damned?"

The old man scratched his head, his religious convictions struggling with his desire to be polite, but pressed for an answer, replied: "Well, I tell you what, Marse Zeb, I have bin libbin' in dis world for nigh on fifty-five year, and I never yet heard tell of any man bein' elected onless he war a candidate."

Equally as a politician and as a Presbyterian Governor Vance appreciated this diplomatic statement.

THE FISH LAWS.

Open season for fish in the state of Pennsylvania: Speckled trout, April 15 to July 15; black bass, rock bass, wall-eyed pike, May 31 to January 1; lake trout, January 1 to October 1; pike and pickerel, June 1 to December 1; German carp, September 1 to May 1. No person shall cast, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any seine, drift-net, fyke-net or nets of any other description or any other appliance for the catching of fish, except rod, hook and and line, in any rivers, streams or waters of this Commonwealth. The penalty for violating this provision is one hundred dollars, cost of suit and forfeiture of boats, nets and all appliances.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at R. O'Connor & Sons.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Fairest of the Fair."

TEXT: "*He is altogether lovely.*"—Solomon's Song v., 16.

The human race has during centuries been improving. For awhile it deflected and degenerated, and from all I can read for ages the whole tendency was toward barbarism, but under the ever widening and deepening influence of Christianity the tendency is now in the upward direction. The physical appearance of the human race is seventy-five per cent. more attractive than in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the pictures on canvas and the faces and forms in sculpture of those who were considered the grand looking men and the attractive women of 200 years ago I conclude the superiority of the men and women of our time. Such looking people of the past centuries as painting and sculpture have presented as fine specimens of beauty and dignity would be in our time considered deformity and repulsiveness complete. The fact that many men and women in antediluvian times were eight and ten feet high tended to make the human race obnoxious rather than winning. Such portable mountains of human flesh did not add to the charms of the world.

But in no climate and in no age did there ever appear any one who in physical attractiveness could be compared to Him whom my text celebrates thousands of years before He put His infantile foot on the hill back of Bethlehem. He was and is altogether lovely. The physical appearance of Christ is, for the most part, an artistic guess. Some writers declare Him to have been a brunette or dark complexioned. St. John, of Damascus, writing 1100 years ago, and so much nearer than ourselves to the time of Christ, and hence with more likelihood of accurate tradition, represents Him with beard black, and curly eyebrows joined together, and "yellow complexion, and long fingers like His mother." An author, writing 1500 years ago, represents Christ as a blond: "His hair is the color of wine and golden at the root, straight and without luster, but from the level of the ears, curling and glossy, and divided down the center after the fashion of the Nazarenes. His forehead is even and smooth, His face without blemish and enhanced by a tempered bloom, His countenance ingenuous and kind. Nose and mouth are in no way faulty. His beard is full, of the same color as His hair and forked in form; His eyes blue and extremely brilliant."

My opinion is, it was a Jewish face. His mother was a Jewess, and there is no womanhood on earth more beautiful than Jewish womanhood. Alas that He lived so long before the daguerrean and photographic arts were born, or we might have known His exact features. I know that sculpture and painting were born long before Christ, and they might have transferred from olden times to our times the forehead, the nostril, the eye, the lips of our Lord.

Phidias, the sculptor, put down his chisel of enchantment 500 years before Christ came. Why did not some one take up that chisel and give us the side face or full face of our Lord? Polygnotis, the painter, put down his pencil 400 years before Christ. Why did not some one take it up and give us at least the eye of our Lord—the eye, that sovereign of the face? Dionysius, the literary artist who saw at Heliopolis, Egypt, the strange darkening of the heavens at the time of Christ's crucifixion near Jerusalem, and not knowing what it was, but describing it as a peculiar eclipse of the sun, and saying, "Either the Diety suffers or sympathizes with some sufferer," that Dionysius might have put his pen to the work and drawn the portrait of our Lord. But, no; the fine arts were busy perpetuating the form and appearance of the world's favorites only, and not the form and appearance of the peasantry, among whom Chirst appeared.

It was not until the fifteenth century, or until more than 1400 years after Christ, that talented painters attempted by pencil to give us the idea of Christ's face. The pictures before that time were so offensive that the council at Constantinople forbade their exhibition. But Leonardo da Vinci, in the fifteenth century, presented Christ's face on two canvases, yet the one was a repulsive face and the other an effeminate face. Raphael's face of Christ is a weak face. Albert Durer's face of Christ was a savage face. Titian's face of Christ is an expressionless face. The mightiest artists, either with pencil or chisel, have made signal failure in attempting to give the forehead, the cheek, the eyes, the nostril, the mouth of our blessed Lord.

But about His face I can tell you something positive and beyond controversy. I am sure it was a soulful face. The face is only the curtain of the soul. It was impossible that a disposition like Christ's should not have demonstrated itself in His physiognomy. Kindness as an occasional impulse may give no illumination to the features, but kindness as the lifelong, dominant habit will produce attractiveness of countenance as certainly as the shining of the sun produces flowers. Children are afraid of a scowling or hard-visaged man. They cry out if he proposes to take them. If he try to caress them, he evokes a slap rather than a kiss. All mothers know how hard it is to get their children to go to a man or woman of forbidding appearance. But no sooner did Christ appear in the domestic group than there was an infantile excitement and the youngsters began to struggle to get out of their mothers' arms. They could not hold the children back. "Stand back with those children!" scolded some of the disciples. Perhaps the little ones may have been playing in the dirt, and their faces may not have been clean, or they may not have been well clad, or the disciples may have thought Christ's religion was a religion chiefly for big folks. But Christ made the infantile excitement still livelier by His saying that He liked children better than grown people, declaring, "Except ye become as a little child ye cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

Alas for those people who do not like children! They had better stay out of heaven, for the place is full of them. That, I think, is one reason why the vast majority of the human race die in infancy. Christ is so fond of children that He takes them to Himself before the world has time to despoil and harden them, and so they are now at the windows of the palace and on the doorsteps and playing on the green. Sometimes Matthew or Mark or Luke tells a story of Christ, and only one tells it, but Matthew, Mark and Luke all join in that picture of Christ girdled by children, and I know by what occurred at that time that Christ had a face full of geniality.

Not only was Christ altogether lovely in His countenance, but lovely in His habits. I know, without being told, that the Lord who made the rivers and lakes and oceans was cleanly in His appearance. He disliked the disease of leprosy not only because it was distressing, but because it was not clean, and His curative words were: "I will. Be thou clean." He declared Himself in favor of thoroughly washing and opposed to superficial washing when He denounced the hypocrites for making clean only "the outside of the platter," and He applauds His disciples by saying, "Now are ye clean," and giving directions to those who fasted, among other things, He says, "Wash thy face," and to a blind man whom He was doctoring, "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam," and He Himself actually washed His disciples' feet, I suppose not only to demonstrate His own humility, but probably their feet needed to be washed.

The fact is, the Lord was a great friend of water. I know that from the fact that most of the world is water. But when I find Christ in such constant commendation of water I know He was personally neat, although He mingled much among very rough populations and took such long journeys on dusty highways. He wore His hair long, according to the custom of His land and time, but neither trouble nor old age had thinned or injured His locks, which were never worn shaggy or unkempt. Yea, all His habits of personal appearance were lovely.

Sobriety was also an established habit of His life. In addition to the water, He drank the juice of the grape. When at a wedding party this beverage gave out, He made gallons on gallons of grape juice, but it was as unlike what the world makes in our time as health is different from disease and as calm pulses are different from the paroxysms of delirium tremens. There was no strychnine in that beverage or logwood or nux vomica. The tipplers and the sots who now quote the winemaking in Cana of Galilee as an excuse for the fiery and damning beverages of the nineteenth century forget that the wine at the New Testament wedding had two characteristics—the one that the Lord made it and the other that it was made out of water. **Buy all you can of that kind and drink it at least three times a day and send a barrel of it round to my cellar.**

You cannot make me believe that the blessed Christ who went up and down healing the sick would create for man that style of drink which is the cause of disease more than all other causes combined, or that He who calmed the maniacs into their right mind would create that style of drink which does more than anything else to fill insane asylums, or that He who was so helpful to the poor would make a style of drink that crowds the earth with pauperism, or that He who came to save the nations from sin would create a liquor that is the source of most of the crime that now stuffs the penitentiaries. A lovely sobriety was written all over His face, from the hair line of the forehead to the bottom of the bearded chin.

Domesticity was also His habit. Though too poor to have a home of His own, He went out to spend the night at Bethany, two or three miles' walk from Jerusalem, and over a rough and hilly road that made it equal to six or seven ordinary miles, every morning and night going to and fro. I would rather walk from here to Central Park, or walk from Edinburgh to Arthur's Seat, or in London clear around Hyde Park, than to walk that road that Christ walked twice a day from Jerusalem to Bethany. But He liked the quietude of home life, and He was lovely in His domesticity.

How He enjoyed handing over the resurrected girl to her father, and reconstructing homesteads which disease or death was breaking up! As the song, "Home, Sweet Home," was written by a man who at that time had no home, so I think the homelessness of Christ added to His appreciation of domesticity.

Furthermore, He was lovely in His sympathies. Now, dropsy is a most distressful complaint. It inflames and swells and tortures any limb or physical organ it touches. As soon as a case of that kind is submitted to Christ, He, without any use of diaphoretics, commands its cure. And what an eye doctor He was for opening the long closed gates of sight to the blue of the sky, and the yellow of the flower and the emerald of the grass! What a Christ He was for cooling fevers without so much as a spoonful of febrifuge, and straightening crooked backs without any pang of surgery, and standing whole choirs of music along the silent galleries of a deaf ear, and giving healthful nervous system to cataleptics! Sympathy! He did not give them stoical advice or philosophize about the science of grief. He sat down and cried for them.

It is spoken of as the shortest verse in the Bible, but to me it is about the longest and grandest, "Jesus wept." Ah, many of us know the meaning of that! When we were in great trouble, some one came in with voluble consolation and quoted the Scripture in a sort of heartless way and did not help us at all. But after awhile some one else came in, and without saying a word sat down and burst into a flood of tears at the sight of our woe, and somehow it helped us right away. "Jesus wept." You see, it was a deeply attached household, that of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. The father and mother were dead, and the girls depended on their brother. Lazarus had said to them: "Now, Mary, now, Martha, stop your worrying. I will take care of you. I will be to you both father and mother. My arm is strong. Girls, you can depend on me!"

But now Lazarus was sick—yea, Lazarus was dead. All broken up, the sisters sit disconsolate, and there is a knock at the door. "Come in," says Martha. "Come in," says Mary. Christ entered, and He just broke down. It was too much for Him. He had been so often and so kindly entertained in that home before sickness and death devastated it that He choked up and sobbed aloud, and the tears trickled down the sad face of the sympathetic Christ. "Jesus wept." Why do you not try that mode of helping. You say, "I am a man of few words," or "I am a woman of few words." Why, your dear soul, words are not necessary. Imitate your Lord and go to those afflicted homes and cry with them.

John Murphy! Well, you did not know him. Once, when I was in great bereavement, he came to my house. Kind ministers of the gospel had come and talked beautifully and prayed with us and did all they could to console. But John Murphy, one of the best friends I ever had, a big souled, glorious Irishman, came in and looked into my face, put out his broad, strong hand and said not a word, but sat down and cried with us. I am not enough of a philosopher to say how it was or why it was, but somehow from door to door and from floor to ceiling the room was filled with an all pervading comfort. "Jesus wept."

I think that is what makes Christ such a popular Christ. There are so many who want sympathy. Miss Fiske, the famous Nestorian missionary, was in the chapel one day talking to the heathen, and she was in very poor health and so weak she sat upon a mat while she talked and felt the need of something to lean against, when she felt a woman's form at her back and heard a woman's voice saying, "Lean on me." She leaned a little, but did not want to be too cumbersome, when the woman's voice said, "Lean hard; if you love me, lean hard."

And that makes Christ so lovely. He wants all the sick and troubled and weary to lean against Him, and He says, "Lean hard; if you love Me, lean hard." Aye, He is close by with His sympathetic help. Hodley Vicars, the famous soldier and Christian of the Crimean war, died because when he was wounded his regiment was too far off from the tent of supplies. He was not mortally wounded, and if the surgeons could only have got at the bandages and the medicines he would have recovered. So much of human sympathy and hopefulness comes too late. But Christ is always close by if we want Him, and has all the medicines ready, and has eternal life for all who ask for it. Sympathy!

Aye, He was lovely in His doctrines. Self sacrifice or the relief of the suffering of others by our own suffering. He was the only physician that ever proposed to cure His patients by taking their disorders. Self sacrifice! And what did He not give up for others! The best climate in the universe, the air of heaven, for the wintry weather of Palestine, a scepter of unlimited dominion for a prisoner's box in an earthly courtroom, a flashing tiara for a crown of stinging brambles, a palace for a cattle pen, a throne for a cross. Self sacrifice! What is more lovely? Mothers dying for their children down with scarlet fever, railroad engineers going down through the open drawbridge to save the train, firemen scorched to death trying to help some one down the ladder from the fourth story of the consuming house. All these put together only faint and insufficient similes by which to illustrate the grander, mightier, farther reaching self sacrifice of the "altogether lovely."

Do you wonder that the story of His self sacrifice has led hundreds of thousands to die for Him? In one series of persecutions over 200,000 were put to death for Christ's sake. For Him Blandina was tied to a post and wild beasts were let out upon her, and when life continued after the attack of tooth and paw she was put in a net, and that net containing her was thrown to a wild bull that tossed her with its horns till life was extinct. All for Christ! Huguenots dying for Christ! Albigenses dying for Christ! The Vaudois dying for Christ! Smithfield fires endured for Christ! The bones of martyrs, if distributed, would make a path of moldering life all around the earth. The loveliness of the Saviour's sacrifice has inspired all the heroisms and all the martyrdoms of subsequent centuries. Christ has had more men and women die for Him than all the other inhabitants of all the ages have had die for them.

Furthermore, He was lovely in His sermons. He knew when to begin, when to stop and just what to say. The longest sermon He ever preached, so far as the Bible reports Him—namely, the sermon on the mount was about sixteen minutes in delivery—at the ordinary rate of speech. His longest prayer reported, commonly called "The Lord's Prayer," was about half a minute. Time them by your watch, and you will find my estimate accurate, by which I do not mean to say that sermons ought to be only sixteen minutes long and prayers only half a minute long. Christ had such infinite power of compression that He could put enough into His sixteen minute sermon and His half minute prayer to keep all the following ages busy in thought and action. No one but a Christ could afford to pray or preach as short as that, but He meant to teach us compression.

At Selma, Ala., the other day I was shown a cotton press by which cotton was put in such shape that it occupied in transportation only one car where three cars were formerly necessary, and one ship were three ships had been required, and I imagine that we all need to compress our sermons and our prayers into smaller spaces.

And His sermons were so lovely for sentiment and practicality and simplicity and illustration. The light of a candle, the crystal of the salt, the cluck of a hen for her chickens, the hypocrite's dolorous physiognomy, the moth in the clothes closet, the black wing of a raven, the snowbank of white lilies, our extreme botheration about the splinter of imperfection in some one else's character, the swine fed on the pearls, wolves dramatizing sheep, and the peroration made up of a cyclone in which you hear the crash of a rumbling house unwisely constructed. No technicalities, no spliting of hairs between north and northwest side, no dogmatics, but a great Christly throb of helpfulness. I do not wonder at the record which says, "When He was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed Him." They had but one fault to find with His sermon. It was too short. God help all of us in Christian work to get down off our stilts and realize there is only one thing we have to do—there is the great wound of the world's sin and sorrow, and there is the great healing plaster of the gospel. What you and I want to do is to put the plaster on the wound. All sufficient is the gospel if it is only applied. A minister preaching to an audience of sailors concerning the ruin by sin and the rescue by the gospel accommodated himself to sailors' vernacular and said, "This plank bears." Many years after this preacher was called to see a dying sailor and asked him about his hope and got the suggestive reply, "This plank bears."

Yea, Christ was lovely in His chief life's work. There were a thousand things for Him to do, but His great work was to get our shipwrecked world out of the breakers. That He came to do, and that He did, and He did it in three years. He took thirty years to prepare for that three years' activity. From twelve to thirty years of age we hear nothing about Him. That intervening eighteen years I think he was in India. But He came back to Palestine and crowded everything into three years—three winters, three springs, three summers, three autumns. Our life is short, but would God we might see how much we could do in three years. Concentration! Intensification! Three years of kind words! Three years of living for others! Three years of self-sacrifice! Let us try it.

Aye, Christ was lovely in His demise. He had a right that last hour to deal in anathematization. Never had any one been so meanly treated. Cradle of straw among goats and camels—that was the world's reception of Him! Rocky cliff, with hammers pounding spikes through tortured nerves—that was the world's farewell salutation! The slaughter of that scene sometimes hides the loveliness of the sufferer. Under the saturation of tears and blood we sometimes fail to see the sweetest face of earth and heaven. Altogether lovely! Can coldest criticism find an unkind word He ever spoke, or an unkind action that He ever performed, or an unkind thought that He ever harbored?

What a marvel it is that all the nations of earth do not rise up in raptures of affection for Him! I must say it here and now. I lift my right hand in solemn attestation. I love Him, and the grief of my life is that I do not love Him more. Is it an impertinence for me to ask, Do you, my hearer—you, my reader, love Him? Has He become a part of your nature? Have you committed your children on earth into His keeping, as your children in heaven are already in His bosom? Has He done enough to win your confidence? Can you trust Him, living and dying and forever? Is your back or your face toward Him? Would you like to have His hand to guide you, His might to protect you, His grace to comfort you, His sufferings to atone for you, His arms to welcome you, His love to encircle you, His heaven to crown you?

Oh, that we might all have something of the great German reformer's love for this Christ which led him to say, "If any one knocks at the door of my breast and says, 'Who lives there?' my reply is, 'Jesus Christ lives here, not Martin Luther.'" Will it not be grand if, when we get through this short and rugged road of life, we can go right up into His presence and live with Him world without end.

And if, entering the gate of that heavenly city, we should be so overwhelmed with our unworthiness on the one side, and the supernal splendor on the other side, we get a little bewildered and should for a few moments be, lost on the streets of gold and among the burnished temples and the sapphire thrones, there would be plenty to show us the way and take us out of our joyful bewilderment, and perhaps the woman of Nain would say, "Come, let me take you to the Christ who raised my only boy to life." And Martha would say, "Come, let me take you to the Christ who brought up my brother Lazarus from the tomb." And one of the disciples would say, "Come, and let me take you to the Christ who saved our sinking ship in the hurricane on Gennesaret." And Paul would say, "Come, and let me lead you to the Christ for whom I died on the road to Ostia." And whole groups of martyrs would say, "Come, let us show you the Christ for whom we rattled the chain and waded the floods and dared the fires." And our own glorified kindred would flock around us, saying, "We have been waiting a good while for you, but before we talk over old times, and we tell you of what we have enjoyed since we have been here, and you tell us of what you have suffered since we parted, come, come and let us show you the greatest sight in all the place, the most resplendent throne, and upon it the mightiest conqueror, the exaltation of heaven, the theme of the immortals, the altogether great, the altogether good, the altogether fair, the altogether lovely!"

Well, the delightful morn will come
When my dear Lord will bring me home,
And I shall see His face.
Then, with my Saviour, Brother, Friend,
A blest eternity I'll spend,
Triumphant in His grace.

Yale Professors Prolific.

Yale professors have published eight books in the past six months, and they have six more now in the press.

COUNT CAPRIVI, the German Chancellor, rises with military precision every morning at 6 o'clock. He is a man of democratic simplicity, with only one male attendant and a cook to serve him.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

16 MILK AND CREAM.

During the greater part of the past week the trade ruled slow owing to a rather light activity. The ruling price at the various milk receiving stations for platform surplus was $1.37 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2½c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,472,880
Condensed milk, gals			12,050
Cream, gals			30,740
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	24
Western, extras	—	@	24
Western, firsts	21½	@	23
Western, thirds to seconds	17	@	21
State—Extra	22	@	22½
Firsts	20	@	21
Seconds	18	@	19
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	16	@	18
Seconds	12	@	14
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	12	@	14
Thirds	10	@	11
Summer make	13	@	18
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	11⅜
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	11
State Factory—Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, com. to prime	3	@	5
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	12¼	@	12½
Southern—Fresh gathered	11	@	11½
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	12
Duck eggs—South & West	17	@	21
Goose eggs	20	@	25
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	2 47½
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 65
Pea, 1893, choice	1 70	@	1 75
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 15	@	2 25
White Kidney, 1893, choice	1 75	@	1 85
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 20
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	5 50	@	6 00
Strawberries, ₱ qt	20	@	28
Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 25	@	2 75
Oranges, Indian River, ₱ box	2 50	@	4 50
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	18
1893, common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	18
Common to prime	11	@	17
Old odds	4	@	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	--	@	85
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	—	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks—Local, ₱ pair	—	@	—
Western, ₱ pair	75	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	35	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	25	@	50
Western	20	@	30
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
New, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Cabbage, Florida, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Onions—Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 65	@	1 75
Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Squash, Southern, ₱ crate	1 50	@	1 75
Lettuce, Southern, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Sweet potatoes	1 75	@	4 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 00
Celery, ₱ doz	30	@	75
Green peas, N. C., ₱ crate	2 50	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 75	@	3 95
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	62⅝
May	—	@	63⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	40	@	40⅛
Track mixed	38½	@	39½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	67
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 50	@	10 25
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 60	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	7⅞	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¼	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	5	@	9
Country dressed	4	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 12½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 35	@	5 85
Dressed	6¼	@	9

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 29.

Lesson Text: "Joseph Forgiving His Brethren," Gen. xlv., 1-15—Golden Text: Luke xvii., 3—Commentary.

1. "There stood no man with him while Joseph made himself known to his brethren." The seven years of famine had begun, and not only all Egypt, but all countries, came to Joseph to buy corn (xli., 56, 57). Ten of Joseph's brethren, at once recognized by him, but not he by them, had come for corn, and nine had gone home with their sacks full and their money in their sacks, with instructions to bring their youngest brother when they came again, Simeon meantime being detained as hostage. They had now returned, bringing Benjamin, and the eleven had dined with Joseph, being seated at table according to their ages, much to their surprise, for as yet they knew him not.

2. "And he wept aloud, and the Egyptians and the house of Pharoah heard." Our lesson begins and ends with weeping, but it is weeping for joy. Consider the seven weepings of Joseph in chapters xlii., 24; xliii, 30; xlv., 2, 14; xlvi., 29; l., 1, 17.

3. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, I am Joseph. Doth my father yet live?" Is it any wonder that they were troubled and could not answer? How vividly would come to mind the events of twenty years before as they looked upon the face of him whose pitiful cries and tears they would not regard, and now he has already been returning them good for evil while at the same time leading them to repentance. It must be all true, for who but Joseph could know their ages so as to arrange them at table?

4. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, Come near to me, I pray you. And they come near. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt." We can imagine them dumb with astonishment until he calls them near to him and repeats the astounding statement with the additional allusion to their guilt. It is all true, and after so long a time their sin has found them out (Num. xxxii., 23).

5. "Now therefore be not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither, for God did send me before you to preserve life." He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him (Ps. lxxvi., 10), and Joseph had grace to see, not the hatred of his brethren, but the guiding hand of God. It is possible for us to see God in everything and believe and rejoice in Rom. viii., 28, 29.

6. "For these two years hath the famine been in the land, and yet there are five years, in the which, there shall neither be earing nor harvest." As truly as there had been seven years of plenty, so surely would there be seven years of famine. Joseph simply believed God—he had no other means of knowing. "Abraham believed God." Let our souls say, "I believe God" (Jas. ii., 23, Acts xxvii., 25).

7. "And God sent me before you to preserve you a posterity in the earth and to save your lives by a great deliverance." How suggestive it all is of Jesus hated, sold, rejected, slain, yet still alive, a great deliverer, the only deliverer, and ere long now He will say to the nation of Israel, "I am Jesus, your brother, whom ye crucified." They shall see Him and mourn bitterly and welcome Him (Zech. xii., 10; xiii., 1). Many individual Jews are now seeing and receiving Him by faith, but soon it will be all Israel.

8 "So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God." Joseph gives God all the glory for making him a father to Pharaoh and ruler over all Egypt. He has nothing but forgiveness for his brethren and praises for God. Jesus told Pilate that he could have no power against Him except it were given him by God (John xix., 11. We may all believe that nothing can come to us without God.

9. "Haste ye and go up to my father and say unto him, Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me lord of all Egypt. Come down unto me; tarry not." He thinks of his poor old father, wondering day by day if Benjamin will ever return to him, little dreaming that Benjamin will come all right and Joseph too. And he longs to have his father see and share his glory. See the longing of Jesus in John xvii., 24.

10. "And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, and thou shalt be near unto me, thou, and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all that thou hast." Mark the repeated "near unto me" of verse 4 and this verse and think of Israel a people near unto Jehovah (Ps. cxlviii., 14), and of all who were once afar off made nigh by the blood of Jesus (Eph. ii., 13). See even the flocks and herds included and think of all creation enjoying the great deliverance (Rom. viii., 21)

11. "And there will I nourish thee, for yet there are five years of famine, lest thou and thy household and all that thou hast come to poverty." Assurance of continued and abundant supply for all. He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things (Rom. viii., 32)? Consider the daily rations and the day by day without fail of II Kings xxv., 30, and Ezra vi., 9, and let your heart rejoice.

12. "And behold your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth that speaketh unto you." When the disciples were troubled as Jesus Himself stood in their midst after the resurrection, He said, Handle Me and see that it is I Myself (Luke xxiv., 36-39). Thomas was encouraged to feel the very wounds of Jesus (John xx., 27). And when Jesus shall be asked by the Jews about the wounds in His hands He will say that He received them in the house of His friends (Zech. xiii., 6).

13. "And ye shall tell my father of all my glory in Egypt and of all that ye have seen, and ye shall haste and bring down my father hither." They would have to say when they told all they could, "Father, we can't tell you the half of his glory" (I Kings x., 7). And when they did tell him Jacob couldn't believe it till he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to fetch him. "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you" is the testimony of the apostles (I John i., 3; Acts iv., 20).

14, 15. "And he fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck and wept. And Benjamin wept upon his neck. Moreover, he kissed all his brethren and wept upon them, and after that his brethren talked with him." What assurance of forgiveness! What tears of joy on the part of Joseph and of Benjamin! But did the others weep? The record does not say. Tears pent up sometimes come afterward. Joseph's heart is full as he gives of his bounty to his father and his brethren. What wondrous grace to these brethren, and yet how small when compared with the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—the grace by which we are saved, in which we stand and the full revelation of which we still wait for (Eph. ii., 8; Rom. v., 2; I Pet. i., 13).—Lesson Helper.

The Fire Fiend Easily Sated.

The fire losses in the United States make a gratifying exhibit for the month of March, the totals for the three months of the calendar year being $31,000,000 as compared with $44,000,000 in 1893, and $35,000,000 in 1892.

COXEYISM RUNNING WILD

OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS UNDER MOB DOMINATION.

Five Thousand Workingmen Turn Out to Help Kelly's Industrial Army on Its Way to Washington—Knights of Labor Seized a Train for Him—Militia Under Arms.

Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, workingmen seized a railroad train to transport Kelly's "Coxey" army to Chicago, but he refused to use it without the consent of the road. Both cities were in an uproar all day, and leading citizens made several fruitless efforts to induce Governor Jackson, of Iowa, and the railroad managers to furnish a train.

A despatch from Omaha, says: Kelly and his Industrials came in conflict with the Iowa and Nebraska authorities in Council Bluffs. At 6 o'clock p. m. 5000 of his sympathizers took possession of the Omaha-Council Bluffs bridge. Their plan was to seize a Rock Island train and compel the company to carry the "army" to Chicago.

A large force of police were in the Rock Island yards, and when the Industrials seized two engines there was a desperate fight, during which the two engines were recaptured and the mob driven back to the bridge.

An appeal by the railroad people was made to Governor Crounse for troops, and it was said orders were sent to mass the Nebraska State Militia.

The crowd then moved to the Union Pacific Transfer, and had been there but a few minutes when a train stopped. It was found to be bound for St. Louis, and although the leaders of the crowd declared that they would have a train, and that quickly, this one was allowed to proceed.

Down in the yards was Union Pacific engine No. 840, having three empty cars. The crowd made a dash for this engine and captured it in a jiffy, and were soon heading it for the bridge and Omaha.

The successful capture of this locomotive inspired another crowd of sympathizers which had begun its search in another direction with more courage, and when Union Pacific engine No. 1628 pushed a string of cars up into the yards the mob rushed for and easily captured it.

Two young girls, May Cromer and Annie Hooten, were in the front rank of those who clambered up the cab steps and on the tender, where they triumphantly waved an American flag.

In less than a minute the engine and cars were covered with people, and the men in the lead frantically waved their arms and shouted to the surging crowd, but their voices were drowned by the cheers of the mob, which was increasing in number as though by magic.

Dozens of women were in the crowd, surging about the train, and they were jostled and knocked about by the crowd, but they pushed with the rest and cheered or hooted as the occasion demanded.

The engine and train were run up and down the tracks with the engine bell clanging and its whistle blowing and the steam hissing from the escape valves, to the accompaniment of cheers from thousands of throats.

The other locomotive was dismissed by the pro tem. crew, who now joined the big crowd about the big capture. Finally a train consisting of eleven box cars was made up, and, loaded down with sympathizers, started amid much cheering for Weston.

The progress of the train, however, stopped suddenly when it reached a point one mile west of Weston. The railroads had sent out men to tear up the track between Council Bluffs and Weston, and they had already gotten several rails up when the train arrived.

While the sympathizers were endeavoring to induce the men to replace the rails a number of Kelly's men appeared and made them put the track in order. The track was also torn up for some distance east of Weston, shutting off all hope of progress by rail in that direction.

When the train reached Weston it was greeted with cheers, but those on board were surprised to see Kelly advance in a dignified and quiet way and announce his decision to not accept the train, as under his rules of peace he could not do what would be an express violation of the law.

It is said that General Kelly's refusal to accept the train was due to a notice from Judge Hibbard, who represents the road. He said:

"If you take one of our trains we will send out engines to pull it back, engine and all. If that fails there will be but one course. We will steam up a wild engine, open the throttle and send it down to meet the captured train, and let the wreck solve the problem as to whether we are obliged to carry men without remuneration and the rights of owners of railroad property."

About 2000 men paraded the streets of Omaha in sympathy with Kelly and his army, who are striving to join forces with Coxey at Washington.

When the committee reported that the Kelly army had not yet obtained transportation, the agreed signals were given. Church bells rang and whistles blew, and the workmen of the city, to the number of 5000, turned out and thronged Jefferson Square, from which, after the report was heard, the crowd organized and elected officers and started on foot for Council Bluffs.

The manager of the bridge line offered them the free use of the bridge, and, two abreast, they started on their long walk. They were met in Council Bluffs by a delegation of workingmen of that place, and all marched to Baylis Park and elected a committee to wait on the railroad officials and make known their demands.

A mass meeting of the women of Council Bluffs was held in the Opera House, and the women marched in a body to where the conference was held and demanded that the Kelly army be given a train.

Many of the army slept in barns, and when the farmers found them lying on the bare floors they told the men to pull down hay from the lofts, and said they had expected them to make themselves comfortable. The men replied that they did not wish to disturb property.

Four engines were held in readiness by the railroad company to be used to tie up any train movement on the part of the army.

The day not only aroused the citizens, but caused the militia of Nebraska and Iowa to be ordered under arms.

THE total number of new enterprises organized in the South during the last quarter of 1893 was 436, while for the first three months of this year the total was 662, an increase of 226. This number is larger than during any quarter of 1893 except the first.

PREPARATIONS are being made for a grand National Musical Festival to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on June 23, at which there will be 10,000 singers. Among the guests present will be President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Governor and Mrs. Flower, Chauncey Depew and other prominent persons.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THEODORE TILTON was born in 1825.

KOSSUTH'S library will be placed in the Budapest Museum.

GLADSTONE'S sight has grown so dim he is unable to recognize friends.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, is the most accessible monarch in Europe.

NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS, daughter of President Grant, has decided to settle in Washington.

PADEREWSKI, the pianist, has decided to make a third tour of the United States in January next.

MAURUS JOKAI, the great poet of Hungary, is also editor of the best comic paper of that country—the Comet.

CARTER HARRISON'S memory will be perpetuated by the tallest monument in Graceland Cemetery, near Chicago, where his body rests.

ARTHUR BALFOUR, the Conservative leader of England, believes Lord Randolph Churchill to be the most brilliant conversationalist of the day.

SENATOR DANIEL, of Virginia, is considered to be the handsomest man in the Senate, having a patrician face and clear cut features that remind one of Booth.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JOHN WANAMAKER has purchased $1,200,000 worth of real estate in Philadelphia during the last eight weeks, paying nearly all cash.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S salary as chief of the French Republic has aggregated $1,750,000, besides $350,000 in allowances and his house rent free for seven years.

HENRY CUST, M. P., the editor of William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette, is a great society man, and counted as one of the most promising young men in the House of Commons.

LARS KRUSE, who was drowned recently in Denmark, had saved several hundred persons from drowning. Eight Kings had placed decorations on his breast in recognition of bravery in saving lives, and a monument will be erected to his memory.

THE Duke of Portsmouth is the stingiest member of the British House of Lords. He wears patched clothes, and it is said that during a week's visit to Shoreham he took with him a half-crown and one shirt and never changed one or the other during his stay.

IT is reported that Mr. Moody's health is giving way under his continued evangelistic work, and that a heart trouble necessitates a suspension of his labors. His London engagemenis have been canceled, and he is commanded by his physicians to seek a needed rest.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been permitted by his doctor to resume his pipe and his bowl, of which by medical orders he was deprived some months ago. He has almost entirely recovered from the illness that prostrated him last summer, and with the return of better bodily health has come a mental improvement.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," maintains his mental strength most remarkably. His mind is quick and active and his memory of recent events, which is unusual in the aged, is acute and accurate. He is fond of the company of young people and abominates melancholy bores.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has a woman jeweler.

OREGON has 15,000 Chinese laborers.

BERLIN has a 102-year-old watchmaker.

MILLWRIGHTS may form a national union.

ST. LOUIS street car wages were cut recently.

WISCONSIN miners have lately been getting from $1.50 to $1.80 a day.

THE Republic Iron Works of Pittsburg are again running full force.

PAWTUCKET (R. I.) textile mills are running after six weeks' idleness.

MATTRESS-MAKERS in St. Louis do not earn more than seventy cents per day.

OSHKOSH printers have arranged for a course of political economy talks.

NEW YORK architectural iron workers report a boom in union membership.

A SKILLFUL cigar maker in Germany can make an average of $2.86 per week.

GLASGOW (Scotland) shipbuilders receive $4 a week and work fifty-four hours.

A LABORER in Syria pays $15 per year as rent and $9 taxes to the Government.

FREIGHT handlers on the Prussian railroads make an average of fifty-two cents a day.

A PLUMBER in St. Petersburg, Russia, is paid $12 per month with board, a baker $2.60.

NATIVE laborers in Palestine work for fifteen cents a day and pay their own expenses.

THE Belfast (Ireland) Trades Council demands Government pensions for aged workingmen.

TELEGRAPHERS may soon hold a national convention and join forces with the big labor unions.

AN international conference of textile workers is proposed to meet in Manchester, England, next summer.

"NEVERSWEATS" is the application among building trades workmen for fellows who are shirking work habitually.

IN nine months the price of Bessemer pig iron has declined $3 a ton, steel billets have declined $6, and ordinary iron $1.50 and $1.75.

DAVID A. WELLS, the American economist, says that, taking into account hours, wages and prices of food, the average farm laborer in the United States is twice as well off as he was thirty or forty years ago.

A SPANIARD, a millionaire, is at present working as an ordinary paid workman in a soap manufactory at Berlin. He possesses the largest soap manufactory in Madrid. He wishes personally to learn the difference between the German and French modes of making soap.

A LATE recapitulation showed thirty-one strikes throughout the country, involving 40,000 employes, principally among building trades at New York and Chicago, textile industries at Paterson, N. J., and New York, coal mines and coke operatives in Western Pennsylvania and farther west.

THE approaching National Convention of Working Girls' Clubs, to be held in Boston, bids fair to be of intense interest. It is the second convention, and the experience of the past year has stirred so much of enthusiasm in many circles, that the discussions will be not only entertaining but valuable.

IN the braid factories of New York the average age at entering is fourteen years, but the time girls remain is less than in any other occupation in which women have engaged. Five dollars a week, with 120 days idle in a year, does not tempt the working-girl. The occupation is also weakening to the eyesight.

THERE are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Balaklava charge, so far as the British army authorities can trace.

LAWLESS STRIKERS KILLED.

A Plucky Sheriff Quells a Mob of Furious Poles.

Trouble has been brewing between the Water Board and the Polish laborers engaged to lay the pipe extensions east of the waterworks, near Connor's Creek, four miles from Detroit, Mich., over the question of wages for some days. These men were quarrelsome, and refused to go to work themselves or allow any one else to do so, but no serious outbreak occurred. At 5 o'clock a. m. an angry looking mob began to gather at the scene, and when 7 o'clock arrived more than 500 men, carrying pickaxes and spades, were patrolling the road. Four policemen were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and eighteen men were put to work. The strikers threatened to kill the first man who dared attempt to do any work, and when one of the men, more daring than his fellow-workmen, jumped into the ditch he was savagely assaulted. The handful of deputies were overpowered, and the strikers were left in possession for the time being.

When Engineer Williams attempted to withdraw his men peacefully the strikers became furious and made an onslaughter on one of the men. Sheriff Collins ordered the mob to disperse, threatening to shoot if the order was not obeyed. The mob appeared maddened, however, and continued the attack. Then the sheriff ordered his posse to fire. He suited the action to the word, and fired three shots from his revolver in rapid succession. This was a signal for a volley from the deputies, who emptied their revolvers at the advancing mob. Two strikers were shot dead, and at least fifteen others are more or less dangerously wounded. The sheriff was knocked senseless, being struck over the head repeatedly with a shovel. His injuries were considered dangerous. This had a demoralizing effect on the mob, and it fell back.

The dead are Andrea Karnetski and John Pielat. The injured are Theopil Slawinski; shot in the back, fatally; Jack Quadupski, shot in the breast, fatally; Laurenz Kulwicki, shot in the hip; Tony Gerkowiaki, shot in the thigh, all strikers. Sheriff Collins, cut on head and right leg and several body bruises, Foreman Cathey, fatally injured, and a policeman, seriously cut and bruised.

MORRILL'S BIRTHDAY.

The Senior Senator is Eighty-four Years Old.

SENATOR MORRILL.

The home of Senator and Mrs. Morrill, in Thomas Circle, Washington, was the scene of a brilliant party in celebration of the Senator's eighty-fourth birthday. From 9 until 12 o'clock the drawing-rooms held a distinguished company, and the occasion was one of festive congratulations and superb floral gifts to the host and hostess. Senator and Mrs. Morrill looked extremely well, and the years are light upon both. He has not missed a day in the Senate this session, and he is always promptly on time, which cannot be said of some of his younger colleagues. Senator Morrill is the oldest man in years and in continuous service in Congress. He is in the fortieth year of straight Congressiongal service, having served twelve years in the House of Representatives and twenty-seven years in the Senate. His fifth term in the Senate will expire in 1897. Should he complete it, he will have been a Senator thirty years. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, was the only man who ever saw a longer continuous service in the Senate. Mr. Benton was in the Senate from October, 1820, to March, 1851. But he was only two years in the House, so that his whole Congressional service is short of Senator Morrill's by nearly eight years.

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Business is Better in That Section Than Elsewhere.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record in its weekly review of business conditions in the South, says: "The two things that are now attracting most notice in Southern business affairs are the great attention that is being given to attracting settlers to the South, already resulting in bringing to this section many Northern and Western families, and in the sales of extensive tracts of Southern agricultural lands and the tendency of Western trade to seek a foreign outlet through Southern ports.

"On the latter subject the entire West seems to be aroused. Many of the new railroad combinations and projected lines that are now before the country seem to be based on the idea that there will be a heavy increase in the shipments of Western products through Southern ports, instead of through North Atlantic ports. The effect of this is already seen in the increase in the total value of foreign exports from Southern ports from $202,900,000 for the eight months ending with February, 1893, to $230,200,000 for the eight months ending with February, 1894, the gain being $27,300,000, the total increase for the entire country having been $52,000,000, more than one-half of the whole gain being from the South.

"The steady improvement in the business interests of the South is shown in the total bank clearings of the first three months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893. The decrease for seventy-one cities of the country was nearly thirty-three per cent., but sixteen Southern cities, including Baltimore, show a decrease of only fifteen per cent. Out of seventy-seven cities reported only five had an increase in clearings, and of these three were in the South."

HOG raisers find it more profitable to feed wheat in the grain than to grind it. Cattle feeders, on the other hand, observe a profit in feeding the milled product of wheat.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

80TH DAY.—Funeral services for the late Senator Vance were held in the Senate chamber, the members of the House participating.

81ST DAY.—Attorney-General Olney sent a letter from George Hoadly to the Senate in reply to the Boatner Union Pacific resolutions.——Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, delivered a speech against the income tax feature of the Tariff bill.

82D DAY.—Messrs. Morrill, Turpie, Cameron and Quay spoke on the tariff.

83D DAY.—Mr. Peffer and Mr. Allen pleaded for official recognition of the Coxey "army."——Mr. Perkins made a speech against the income tax feature of the Tariff bill.

84TH DAY.—Mr. Hawley denounced Mr. Allen's speech on the Peffer 'Coxey" resolution.——Several tariff speeches were made.

85TH DAY.—Mr. Quay read a memorial from a party of Philadelphia workingmen protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill.——The Tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dolph continued his speech in opposition to the bill. The discussion for the day ended without Mr. Dolph finishing his speech.

The House.

102D DAY.—No business was done, the House adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senator Vance, whose funeral was held in the Senate Chamber. The House before adjournment passed appropriate resolutions in honor of the memory of General Henry W. Slocum.

103D DAY.—The House adopted the quorum-counting rule by a vote of 212 to 47, the Republicans voting for it.——The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered.

104TH DAY.—A debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill drifted into a general discussion of the Administration's record.——Mr. Cummings reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, and the House adjourned.

105TH DAY.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered.——A bill was passed authorizing the city of Pittsburg to build a free bridge over the Monongahela River within the city limits.

106TH DAY.—The day was devoted to the private business calendar.

107TH DAY.—The House continued the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. All amendments as reported by the committee were voted down.——Without completing the consideration of the bill, the House listened to eulogies on the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, adopted the usual resolutions of respect, and adjourned.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AMERICA has 20,000 flour mills.

OUR fruit imports are dwindling.

SMALL-POX is epidemic in Chicago.

DELAWARE is divided into 9000 farms.

AMERICAN flour gains favor in England.

UNCLE SAM possesses 35,231 locomotives.

ENGLAND will use American letter boxes.

TEXAS contains eighty-five cotton seed oil mills.

"CHOLERINE" is spreading in Lisbon, Portugal.

GREAT BRITAIN has 19,810 miles of railroads.

THE Kossuth party in Hungary is going to pieces.

THE fruit crop will probably be a failure in North Carolina.

BUCKET shops are forbidden by law in Massachusetts.

THE German Government has to face financial deficit.

PRAIRIE fires have devastated a vast area in Western Kansas.

TRADE between the United States and Venezuela has greatly diminished.

THE outlook for wheat and barley in California is reported to be excellent.

CHICAGO is moving for an underground road to solve her rapid transit problem.

THE class of '94, at Williams, will be the largest ever graduated from that college.

KAISER WILHELM has forbidden German army officers from betting on horse races.

TYPHOID fever, which is epidemic at Montclair and Bloomfield, N. J., has been traced to infected milk.

A FIVE-WEEKS' drought is causing much uneasiness among English, German, French and Austrian farmers.

GRAZING cattle on the Cheyenne reservation has reopened the old feud between settlers and these Indians.

TEXAS has a Chinese population amounting to 710, 531 of whom are registered under the act of March 5, 1892.

IT is now settled that America makes the best smokeless powder, experiments in Washington having demonstrated the fact.

RIVAL steamship companies have begun a rate war on steerage rates from New York to European ports. The transatlantic passage is now $15.

THE Creek Indians have voted against the proposition to have a Territorial government for the Indian Territory. They prefer to retain their autonomy.

UNDERTAKERS in New York and Brooklyn, following the example of their brethren in Philadelphia, have started a movement against Sunday funerals.

TWENTY-FOUR murders have been committed in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, within four months by foreigners, none of whom has been arrested.

THE packing of hogs for the year ending March 31 was 11,600,000, a decrease of 785,000 under last year. The average weight of hogs increased twenty pounds.

AN organization, called the National Dairy Union, has determined to wage a vigorous war upon oleomargarine and all those manufacturing or dealing in it.

THE Christian Endeavor Society has secured a mammoth circus tent for its convention at Cleveland, Ohio, and a house to house canvass is being made to secure sleeping accommodation for the 40,000 young people who will be present.

A World's Fair Building Bought.

A party of New Haven men has bought the Connecticut State Building at the World's Fair, Chicago. It will be transferred to the shore of the Sound near Tyler City, and erected at the place where the British troops landed in 1779 for their raid against New Haven. It will be kept as a museum and for meetings of State societies.

DUDLEY DU BOSE, Judge of the District Court in Montana, is not only the youngest Judge in the United States, but he has what is probably the largest judicial district in the world, as it covers five counties in Montana, reaching from North Dakota on the east to Idaho on the west. He is a grandson of Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Md., has secured a large portion of the exhibit of the Charities and Corrections Bureau of the World's Columbian Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The lightning discharge acts powerfully by induction on all conductors in its vicinity.

When lightning strikes the Sahara desert it vitrifies a small portion of the sand, making a sort of glass.

The sun throws vertical rays on the earth's surface only upon an area equal to about thirty-five square miles at one time.

The greatest natural cold known is estimated at 105 degrees below zero, the highest natural temperature is in Egypt, 117 degrees.

All true fishes have kidneys when in the larval state, but these either become atrophied or are absorbed before the fish is full grown.

Professor Edmund Fremy, who died in Paris several weeks ago, is the man who startled the world some years since by his artificial production of rubies.

Houses which are damp because of proximity to undrained land, may be rendered more habitable by planting the laurel and the sunflower near them.

Dr. Fletcher of Cincinnati, in proof of his theories of "tooth-grafting," implanted some dog teeth firmly in the leg bone of a goat and caused them to grow there.

In testing the lifting power of growing plants and vegetables (an experiment made under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture) it was found that common pumpkins could lift a weight of two and a half tons.

A wonderful nugget of tin has been discovered in the mines of North Dundas, Tasmania. It is estimated to weigh 5,400 pounds. The assay of a small place shows that the large mass of ore contains sixty-seven per cent. of metallic tin.

The statement that a child 5½ years of age would not have more than 150 words in its vocabulary that it was able to use understandingly led a careful mother to note for a month the number of words used by her child. All the parts of speech were recorded, with the result that in this case the child appeared to have a vocabulary of 1,528 words.

A German physiologist, who devoted himself with great patience to the counting of the hairs, on different heads, to ascertain the the average number on a human head, found that, taking four heads of hair of equal weight, the number of hairs, according to color, was as follows: Red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown, 109,000; fair, 140,000.

The English government report of an investigation into the influenza epidemic of the last four years, regards the proof of the contagiousness of the disease from person to person as overwhelming, and denies that it is transported through the atmosphere; another warning of the folly of unnecessary contact with the sick or contact with precautions; an eminent laryngologist attributes the contagiousness to the breath.

Incorrigible.

"Yes," said the young man with plaid trousers and a big watch chain, "I must confess that I am deficient in musical taste."

"Perhaps the modern music bores you," said the pleasant young woman. "It does many people, you know."

"Yes. I don't care for modern music. There is one thing about the old songs that I like very much."

"What is that.?"

"The fact that nobody sings them."—[Washington Star.

A Sincere Prayer.

A little boy in Woodford County got into trouble with a school-fellow the other day and agreed with him to "have it out" before school next morning. That evening when Dick knelt to say his prayers, after the usual "now I lay me," he added this special petition: "And O God, please make me as strong as lions and things, 'cause I've got to lick a boy in the morning. Amen."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

At one place on the Idaho side of the Snake river, across from Asotin county, and not covering a space of over fifty feet in extent, eight head of dead cattle were recently counted, having met death by tumbling from the bluffs above.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

S. R. Simons, of Tyrone, was in town on Saturday last.

The public schools of this place are on the wind-up of the term.

J. M. Steese, esq., of Orbisonia, was in town on business one day last week.

Geo. W. Lukens put up a neat awning in front of his store one day last week.

R. A. DeFrehn is putting up a summer kitchen at his residence on Water street.

The beam hands in the tannery of Faust Bros., of this place have been laid off indefinitely.

Miss Lizzie Ewing and Miss Dora Ewing, of McVeytown, were the guests of B. F. Ewing's family over Sunday.

George Appleby, of this place, started on Monday morning for Forest, Canada, where he expects to spend the summer.

Frank Brown gave a party to about twenty of his friends, male and female, in honor of his birthday on Wednesday evening last.

The Presbyterian congregation are making arrangements to build an addition to the parsonage at this place in the near future.

Quite a good many of the G. A. R., of this place attended the funeral of Capt. Saml. Diffendaffer, of Mechanicsville, on Thursday last.

A lunch sociable was held at the residence of W. T. Bell on Wednesday evening last in the interest of the Presbyterian parsonage fund.

The members of the G. A. R. post of this place, with their wives and friends, held a sociable on Friday evening last which was quite an enjoyable affair.

Mrs. Eliza Welch and Miss Blanche Good, of this place, left last week for a few month's trip among friends in Wisconsin, Missouri and some other states.

The body of George Isenberg, of Altoona, who was a resident of this place several years ago, was brought here on Wednesday last and buried from the M. E. church on Thursday morning. Mr. Isenberg was an employee of the P. R. R. Co., and a distressing accident, while in the discharge of his duties, resulted in his death almost instantly on Tuesday morning last, the 17th inst., in the Altoona yards. The deceased leaves a wife and three small children.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. John Moyer continues very ill with pneumonia.

William Hight died on Sunday night about midnight with lung trouble.

Revs. Stein and Kauffman will begin a series of meetings at Pine Grove in the near future.

Recent visitors are Geo. Swope, of California; Miss Vasa Giffin, Mrs. Baker, Arthur Weston and Dr. Spangler.

The music by Calvin band was enjoyed by our citizens on Saturday evening. They certainly make good music.

Cassville has two societies of Christian Endeavor and an Epworth League, two W. F. M. S. and Temperance Union.

The ladies of the M. E. church met on Friday and fitted up a room for Rev. Kauffman, the members from the other appointments on the charge sending matting, blinds and other furniture needed.

The W. F. M. S. will hold a public meeting at Newburg on Sunday evening next. A good program is being prepared; recitations, bright music, address by president and others. All are cordially invited.

THOUGH CREEK.

Jeff T. Wright and wife visited friends at Waterside, Bedford county, last week.

Some of the extreme temperance advocates might read the 5th verse of the 7th chapter of Matthew with profit.

John Frew, one of Stone Creek's successful farmers visited his brother, Frances Frew, of our valley, last week.

Charley Pheasant is importing pumps for which he finds ready sale. He informs me that he will have another lot on this week.

Our neighbor, L. K. Smith, who is naturally of a quiet tone just as naturally rejoices greatly over a young daughter that arrived at his home recently.

Mrs. Mordecai Chilcote, whose illness we mentioned last week, died on Sunday morning, the 22nd. She was a faithful wife, a kind and loving mother, an excellent neighbor and esteemed by all who knew her. I have never heard more sympathy expressed for a bereft family. May all be constrained to look to Him for comfort who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

BEAVERTOWN.

The Christian Endeavor society at this place will hold a fishing party on Saturday, June 2d.

Geo. Swope and wife passed through this part of the valley, making several short calls at the homes of his relatives.

Charley, infant son of O. H. McClain, took a tumble down the cellar steps one day last week. However, he escaped with but few injuries.

A union Sunday school was organized at Cherry Grove school house. The outlook promises a large and interesting school. Mrs. P. L. Rickabaugh was elected superintendent.

On the 14th inst., fifty or more members and friends of Elder Reitzel's congregation gathered at the home of P. L. Rickabaugh for the purpose of surprising their pastor, it being his twenty-fifth birthday. It was a happy occasion, a feast of sweetmeats having been prepared, notwithstanding the present business depression. The Elder was the recipient of a neat sum in cash, as well as other beautiful and useful presents.

Attempted to Take His Life.

Isaac Sparr, a well known resident of Woodbury township, Blair county, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by shooting himself. The correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: About five o'clock in the morning he walked up the lane leading from his barn to the ridge. He sat down under some bushes. He then placed the muzzle of a revolver to his forehead and pulled the trigger. The bullet did not kill him and he fell forward and thus remained for some time. He then made a second attempt to kill himself, this time placing the revolver against his right temple. Discharging the weapon he again failed to take his own life. He then walked home and told his family of what he had done. Dr. Leatherman was sent for at once. Responding hastily the physician made an examination, but failed to locate the bullets, although in one of the holes made he probed to the depth of four inches. Mr. Sparr was perfectly calm and had full possession of his faculties up until the time that inflammation set in, when his mind began to wander. He wrote in a a pass book the cause of the trouble. It appears to be some financial trouble with his first wife's relations. He told his present wife it was no fault of hers.

Bad Roads Putting Up Prices.

Impassable roads have put up the price of butter at York. Bad roads prevent the farmer from selling and the consumer from purchasing. By statistics gathered from all parts of the country, "Bradstreets" showed that bad roads generally advanced discount rates at the banks and made collections slow. The farmer and the townsman are both losers.

Recent inspection of the stone roads of New Jersey by legal representatives of several states and of the general government, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has called attention to the road law of New Jersey and has brouuht about numerous recommendations that it be adopted in New York and Pennsylvania. The New Jersey road law is not perfect. Its one great merit is that it has given energetic citizens opportunity to take the initiative in permanent road building. But it has aroused great hostility from poor land-owners and the unprogressive, because the burden of the expense is not widely distributed and falls chiefly upon the people of the counties. The state does little. The state appropriation is insufficient, only $75.000 a year. The people at one end of a county who do not wish to pay for good roads for themselves are bound to pay in increased taxes for the permanent roads in the other section.

A more liberal state appropriation would divide the expense among a greater number of people and cause the individual cost to be unfelt.

THE TOP NOTCH REACHED.

A Remarkadble War Souvenir Absolutely Free.

The top notch of enterprise and liberality has been reached by the Pittsburg *Times*, which announces that every one of its sixty thousand subscribers, and all who will become regular readers before Saturday, May 12th, will be presented with the first part of the most remarkable art portfolio of the year. The work referred to is "Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War," which will furnish a complete and authentic history of the conflict between the States in pictures drawn on the spot and in descriptive prose. The first part will be delivered free to all readers of the Pittsburg *Times* in exchange for the first six coupons, and the other twenty-nine parts will be furnished in exchange for six coupons clipped from the *Times* and ten cents for each part.

There will be thirty parts, twenty-six of which will be devoted to illustrations and four to reading matter. Each of the first twenty-six parts will contain sixteen illustrations, making a total of four hundred and sixteen in the complete volume. Short descriptions will accompany the pictures in each part. The pictures were made on the scene of battle by the most famous artist of the time, and can therefore be relied upon as absolutely accurate. The work will be a supplement to every written history, portraying as it does the striking incidents of battle, and giving the likenesses of the leaders whose names were on every lip in the days of strife. Here the veterans will find the past recalled, and here the young may gain inspiration to emulate their patriotism and devotion.

The Pittsburg *Times* deserves thanks for placing this splendid history within the reach of the people at nominal cost, and its proposed free distribution of the first part to all its readers is generosity without a parallel. If you are not a reader of the *Times*, order it from your news agent at once. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality, write to the *Times*, Pittsburg, Pa., for terms to clubs and agents.

Caught the Spirit of the Part.

"Do you actors ever become so imbued with the spirit of the part that you imagine yourselves to be the character you are impersonating?" asked the curious man.

"You bet we do," answered Mr. Barnes Tormer, the eminent all around Thespian. "I was playing the part of an old farmer once, and I became so thoroughly carried away with it that I went to my room in the hotel after the performance and blew out the gas."—Indianapolis Journal.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same. A. B. SMITH.
Feb. 27.'94-f.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ⅔ interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.
JAMES D. QUERRY.
March 22. 1894.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Boun, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $15 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine**

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CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

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Fine and Perfect-Fitting

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Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My **25c. STEWS.**

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, - Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd.

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

HEavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., Cheap at 13C. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—New goods at Miss Kate Cowher's this week.

—John A. Brumbaugh visited in Altoona over Sunday.

—Jacob Brodbeck and Scott Brown, of Orbisonia, were in town on Monday.

—A. B. Gillam and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Tyrone.

—James B. Carpenter, the Port Royal murderer, will be hanged June 14th.

—Miss Senie Robison, of Port Royal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. E. Bell, in this place.

—Samuel Hatfield and wife enjoyed the hospitality of friends at Alexandria over Sunday.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—John A. Toomey and wife and J. E. Dysart and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. Casey at McVeytown last week.

—A murder took place at Grace Flat, Clearfield county, on Wednesday last. Swan Milgran is the murder and John Ellison the man killed.

—John B. Kean, of Alexandria, the versatile editor of the *Home News*, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends last Wednesday.

—Dr. N. C. Heaton, dentist, will be in Mapleton at Mrs. J. B. Dell's residence Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 30th, May 1st and 2nd.

—Reader, if you think the ITEM is a good paper tell your neighbor so and ask him to send in a dollar and try it a year. We will appreciate your favor.

—Col. Thos. B. Boyer, Junior Vice Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., will deliver the Memorial oration at Three Springs on May 30th.

—Two of the five commencement orators at the Pennsylvania State College are from Warriorsmark, this county. They are Arthur Guyer and Lewis Mattern.

—B. F. Godard and son, Edgar, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday among Mapleton firends. They think Mapleton preferable to Huntingdon, as a place of residence.

—By an order from the post office department at Washington the postoffice at Tipton, Blair county, has been discontinued and a new office established at Hannah, Centre county.

—W. E. Harper, a P. R. R. brakeman, of Harrisburg, had his shoulder dislocated and was badly injured about the head, face and body, at Birmingham one day last week, while coupling cars.

—To-morrow will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of Odd Fellowship. In some places it will be properly observed but no recognition of it will be made in this county, so far as we have been able to learn.

—Governor Pattison has appointed T. B. Patton, of Huntingdon, and Samuel McCamant, of Tyrone, to represent Pennsylvania at the National Prison Congress to be held at St. Paul, Minn. on June 16th.

—There will be more people on their knees for the next two months than for a year. But they will not all be praying. Most of them will be pounding carpet tacks and swearing because they hit their fingers.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday are as follows: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; class service, 10.15, A. M.; Junior League, 3.30, P. M.; Senior Leugue, 6.30 P. M.; preaching service, 7.30 P. M. Subject, "Lessons from Samson."

—The depositors of the Houtzdale bank were notified last week that another five per cent. payment would be made, making in all thirty-five per cent. the depositors have received since the bank closed its doors, Sept. 18, 1891.

—Preparations for the erection of the new Methodist Episcopal church at corner of 5th and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, are being made. The old frame building has been torn down and ground will be immediately broken.

—Geo. W. Isenberg, a car inspector of Altoona, formerly of this county, stepped in front of a shifter last Tuesday morning and was instantly killed. Deceased was aged about 29 years and leaves a wife and three small children.

—The Logan iron and steel works at Burnham, near Lewistown, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night of last week. The plant when running full employed about three hundred men. The loss is estimated at $75,000, partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The Duncannon *Record*, of last Friday, was a boon edition and gave some interesting information concerning the town, its industries and its business men. The paper was in new dress, which indicates that it is in a prosperous condition, a fact which we are pleased to note.

—The Young People's Christian Union, comprising all the young people's societies in the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church, will meet in convention on June 12 and 13 in the United Brethren church of Tyrone. About 150 delegates will be in attendance.

—A. S. Murphy, a P. R. R. watchman, stationed near Warrior Ridge water station, was struck by first No. 9 on Saturday morning and instantly killed, one leg being cut off and a hole cut into his head. Deceased was aged about 70 years and was a soldier in the late war. He is survived by three sons and five daughters.

—A fire in Clearfield destroyed an entire block of frame store buildings on Wednesday morning of last week. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance $11,000. This same block was burned less than two years ago. Both fires originated in the same place and in the same manner, being of incendiary origin.

The Tannery Sold.

As per advertisement, the Mapleton tannery property was sold last Friday. There was quite a number of tanners and others in attendance from a distance who came with the expectation of buying parts of the machinery.

The first thing sold was the tract of about five acres between the railroad and river which was bought by B. O'Connor for $455.

The second tract, being the small parcel of ground between Bridge street and the grove was knocked down to L. M. Speer for $65.

The third tract, comprising the barkfield, car scales, wagon scales and office, hide house and bark sheds was sold to H. H. Swope for $700.

The fourth tract, being the hair house and lot was bought by S. P. Stubbs for $110.

The fifth tract was the tannery. The lot, building, shafting and pulleys was first offered but there was little inclination to bid on it. The entire plant and fixtures were then offered and started at $1000 by S. E. Henry, of Huntingdon. A couple other bids were received when Benjamin O'Connor bid $1300. After some dwelling it was knocked off to him.

Some personal property not included in either of above building was sold, the entire sale amounting to $2765.52.

Possibly nearly every person who has heard of Mr. O'Connor's purchase has asked the question, what will he do with it? The ITEM is prepared to say that if it be possible to get the necessary capital interested in it, no matter what sacrifice on the part of the owner may be necessary, the tannery will be put in running operation. The plant is not in as dilapidated condition as has been represented and a comparatively small sum will be necessary to put what is known as the new part in first class condition. It would be a boon to this community to have the tannery started and every citizen ought to be willing to lend his aid to this end regardless of whom the operator may be. We believe that most of our people are in accord with us in this matter and will do anything reasonable for the success of the industry.

William A. Hight.

William A. Hight, who has for the past few years been running the stage between Mapleton and Cassville, died at his home in the latter place at 1.30 o'clock last Monday morning, of consumption. He was aged about 33 years. Mr. Hight has been failing for some time, but was not confined to his house until about two months ago. He was a native of Shirleysburg, but was brought up in Cassville. He married Miss Annie Baker. His wife, mother and a little daughter, aged two years, survive him. The remains were interred in the Lutheran cemetery at Cassville yesterday afternoon.

Juniata District Epworth League.

Following is the program of the fourth convention of the Juniata District Epworth League, to be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, at Bedford, Pa., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15th and 16th, 1894:

TUESDAY EVENING.

Devotional, Rev. F. W. Curry, Mapleton; Welcome Words, B. F. Mann, Bedford; Response, Rev. B. H. Hart, Huntingdon; Solo; Adrress, Rev. M. L. Myers, Harrisburg; Business.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Consecration Service, B. F. Mann, Bedford; Devotional, Rev. M. E. Swartz, Hopewell; Reading Courses and Lectures, Miss Nora Stine, Cassville; Literary Work as an Element in the Formation of Christian Character, Rev. Wm. Brill, Mount Union; Free Parliament; Business. What Can the League Do to Assist the Pastor in Spiritual Work? Mrs. M. R. Cleaver, McVeytown; In Pastoral Work? J. W. Speddy, Port Royal. Free Parliament, Rev. M. L. Drum, Mifflintown.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Devotional, Rev. E. H. Wallace, Saxton; The Bible and the Individual Chapter Member, S. I. Stouer, Mifflintown. Proper Preparations for the Devotional Service by the Leader, Harry A. Thompson, Mount Union; by the Members, Dr. G. C. Borst, Mt. Union. My Duty as a Young Christian to the Church, Howard Nophsker, Huntingdon; My Duty to the unsaved People about Me, Robert T. Hughes, Lewistown; My Duty to the Heathen World, W. L. Owens, Granville; Free Parliament, Rev. G. C. Roop, James Creek; Platform Drill of the Epworth Guards of Bedford; Question Box, Rev. H. C. Pardoe, Bedford.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Devotional, Rev. J. A. Mattern, Newton Hamilton; Junior League Work, M. L. Rex, Mapleton, and W. E. Faulkender, Saltillo; Address—The First Epworth Leaguer, Rev. B. F. Dimmick, D. D., Harrisburg. Parting words, and reception by the Bedford Chapter.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Several hundred of the foremost citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny have organized committees to prepare for the 28th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pittsburg during the week beginning September 10th next. This promises to be the largest and most impressive demonstration ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania. Besides as it is now twenty-nine years since the Civil War ended, it is not probable that the Union Veterans of that struggle will ever again be massed in such vast numbers. Already the Committee on Accommodations has secured free quarters for 40,000 men, and applications for these quarters are coming in daily from Posts in every direction. The railroads last year carried 268,000 persons to the Encampment at Indianapolis, and Pittsburg being in a more populous territory, there is a natural expectation that this number will be exceeded.

Pittsburg councils have appropriated $25,000 toward the encampment fund and Allegheny councils $5,000, while the people of the two municipalities are expected to subscribe $75,000 to the end that the affair may be a thorough success.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 21st.

Population, 493.

Last consecutive number, 1453.

Consecutive No. 748 received his final discharge on Thursday.

Twenty-five visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Consecutive Nos. 1027 and 1028 received their final discharges yesterday.

The average output of brushes in the brush factory is twenty gross per week.

The machinists repaired the steam pipes in No. 1 school room, Ward A, on Monday.

Officer Hummel and men transplanted five thousand cabbage plants on the island this week.

Forty gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week. Orders were received for twenty-five dozen.

The "awkward squad," under the efficient direction of Military Instructor Blain, have been engaged in drilling the greater part of this week.

Steward Lang reports the following supplies received in the kitchen department since our last isst issue: One barrel of lemon crackers, eleven bushels of potatoes and two cases of French peas.

The following consecutive numbers were released on expiration on parole this week, as a result of the meeting of the board of managers on Friday last: 936, 980, 1009, 1025, 1032, 1048, 1060, 1099. 1116, 1121, and 1122.

PETERSBURG SCORCHED.

Fire Which is Supposed to Have Been Started by Burglars Causes Considerable Loss.

Petersburg, this county, was visited by a disastrous conflagration at 1 o'clock Monday morning, the store rooms of J. J. Gillam & Co., and R. A. Laird and the handsome residence of Calvin Bell being totally consumed. The fire was discovered in the basement of J. J. Gillam & Co.'s two-story frame store room, and in a few minutes the flames ate their way through the floor and in half an hour the whole building was a mass of flames. Mr. Gillam and family resided on the second floor, and his wife and children barely escaped from the burning building with their lives. The building and contents were totally consumed.

The flames communicated to the two-story brick and frame building on the north owned by Dr. H. H. Pyle and occupied as a store room by Robert A. Laird. The upper story was occupied as a residence by E. W. Laird and his sister. The flames completely gutted the buildings and nothing but the brick walls remain. Some of the household furniture and store goods were saved.

The handsome frame residence of Calvin Bell, next to Gillam & Co.'s store on the south, also took fire, and notwithstanding the efforts of the citizens it was totally consumed. A good portion of the household furniture was saved. It was furnished with modern improvements and was considered the finest residence in the town. A frame building owned by Mrs. Rudy, adjoining Laird's store, was on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished with buckets of water by the heroic efforts of John Boggs, a teamster.

The heaviest losers are Joseph J. Gillam and his partner, F. C. Wilhelm. There store room was well stocked with goods to the value of over $5,000, which were a total loss, together with about $1,200 in book accounts and some money in the cash drawer. Mr. Gillam's loss in furniture is about $1,200. There is $4,750 insurance on the building, merchandise and household goods. Mr. Laird's loss is about $4,500 on merchandise; insured for about $3,000. The building was recently bought by Dr. Pyle for $1,500 and was insured for $1,200. Calvin Bell's loss on building is about $2,500; no insurance.

The fire is believed to have been caused by burglars, who got into the cellar by breaking open a window in Gillam & Co.'s store, and after stealing some meat, several pieces of which were found in the alley at the rear of the store, set fire to the building.—*News*.

Railroad Building.

Pennsylvania bids fair to excell every other State in the matter of railroad building this year, it being estimated that 803 miles of track are so far projected. Much of this will be in small extensions to main lines and second, third and fourth tracks, as follows: Baltimore and Cumberland, seventy-eight miles, and South Penn extension from Richmond to Mt. Dallas, Bedford county. Then there are the Baltimore and Harrisburg, the Western Maryland extension from West York to Chickies; Path Valley, of Newport and Sherman's Valley extension from New Germantown to Fannettsburg, twety-four miles; Tuscarora Valley extension from East Waterford to Concord, twelve miles; Williams Valley extension, Lykens to Millersburg, nineteen miles; York and Schuylkill Rod Lion to Maryland State line to connect with the Baltimore and Northern, twelve miles.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa. says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & sons.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels Mied Goods and

RED FLANNELS,

also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock

BOOTS AND SHOES

and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know

IMES ARE DULL

and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable

PRODUCE

in echange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GENERAL OLIVER LATHROP SHEPHERD, retired, died at his residence, in New York City. He was seventy-nine years old, and was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y. He went to West Point in 1840. He was a veteran of the Seminole, the Mexican and the Civil Wars.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was buried among his kindred and amid the scenes of his childhood in Stockbridge, Mass.

C. E. WOODRUFF, of Berlin, Conn., who recently completed a term in State prison for forgery, has settled with the banks in Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Thompson and Middletown, which he defrauded, paying them $45,000, the amount of the forgeries.

THE British bark Duleep Singh arrived at the Port of New York from South America having Charles Pederson in irons for killing another member of the crew, James Shields, while off the coast of Brazil. The crew mutinied in the harbor

THE funeral of General Henry W. Slocum took place in Brooklyn. It was attended by a large number of his old army comrades and his body was escorted to the cemetery by many societies and bodies of troops.

AUGUST LOEFFLER, an old watchman, was murdered in New York City by Charles Miller for the sake of a few dollars; the murderer in custody confessed his crime.

THE assignment of Samuel C. Clemens, known over the entire world as "Mark Twain," and his partner, Frederick J. Hall, who compose the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., book publishers at New York City, was filed. Liabilities are supposed to be over a quarter of a million. The firm was unable to meet maturing obligations.

ANDREW SPENCE, aged seventy-three, and his wife, Hannah, aged sixty-nine, were found dead in their home in Boston, Mass., having been asphyxiated by gas.

HENRIETTA PURCELL, a twelve-year-old school girl, died in Mount Vernon, N. Y., from the excessive exertion of skipping a rope 407 times.

MASSACHUSETTS celebrated Patriots' Day with a sham battle in commemoration of the battle of Lexington.

MRS. JAMES WEBSTER, living in Milton, N. Y., aged fifty-seven years, gave birth to twin boys. There is no parallel case in medical records.

THE coke-workers at the Mahoning and Atlas plants of the Cambria (Penn.) Iron Company returned to work; the Oliver Company fired 100 ovens.

South and West.

TWENTY-FOUR buildings in the heart of Santa Cruz, Cal., were burned. Loss $255,000.

A FATAL accident occurred at Huntington, Tenn., where a party of schoolboys attempted to haze a new student. The plan was to take the victim to the woods and frighten him with pistols fired from ambush. One of the shots struck a young man named H. T. Harper, who was passing along the road at the time, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours.

AN expert investigation of the books of City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pulliam, of Fort Scott, Kan., the only female city treasurer in the State, makes it appear that she is $1300 short in her accounts. She has been suspended pending further investigation.

THE stoppage of traffic by reason of a strike continued over a large part of the Great Northern Railway in the West.

A LONE highwayman robbed the stage near Milton, Cal., of the Wells-Fargo treasure box, containing $2000.

HENRY S. IVES, of New York, the Napoleon of Finance, died at Asheville, N. C. The cause of death was consumption. He began business with nothing in 1886, and failed in 1887 for $20,000,000. He vaulted at the age of twenty-six from a six-dollar-a-week clerk's stool to a railroad President's chair in less than five years.

IN Pottawattamie County, Oklahoma, a tornado destroyed fifteen houses, killed two people, injured three or four others and did a great amount of damage.

HUNGRY and shelterless, in a driving storm, the 1600 men of Kelly's Industrial Army, herded like cattle by the Iowa militia near Council Bluffs, were indeed in pitiable plight. The Coxey army started from Cumberland, Md., on its boat trip down the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

CORPORAL JOHN HARTWELL, Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was shot and almost instantly killed by Private Basel Williams in the company barracks at Fort Buford, North Dakota.

MRS. LEON PLAISNEYER ordered her stepson to do some work and he advanced toward her with a knife. She got a revolver and fired, killing him instantly. The family lives six miles south of Barry, Ill.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S law office at Indianapolis, Ind., was the scene of a frenzied attempt at murder. Two were wounded and ex-Attorney-General Miller narrowly escaped being shot. W. M. Copeland shot his brother-in-law, W. H. Bruning, of New York; he also accidentally wounded his own lawyer.

W. H. THOMAS & SON, whisky dealers and distillers of Louisville, Ky., made an assignment; liabilities between $500,000 and $600,000, all of which is secured by pledges of whisky or stock.

SNOW and high winds are reported throughout Wyoming and the Western Nebraska slope.

INDIGNATION meetings of the citizens of Omaha and Council Bluffs forced Governor Jackson, of Iowa, to withdraw the militia guarding Kelly's Industrial "Coxey" Army.

RANSOM, Ill., has been almost totally destroyed by a wind storm.

THREE men were killed and one fatally injured by an explosion of a boiler at the Keokuk (Iowa) electric light works.

SUMMERVILLE, in Texas County, Mo., was struck by a cyclone. Mrs. Val M. Keal and three children were killed.

Washington.

THE sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs completed the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of $6,455,866. The office of Superintendent of Indian Schools is abolished.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN IRWIN was placed on the retired list by the operation of law, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. He hauled down his flag on the Philadelphia at Honolulu, as Admiral Benham did on the San Francisco at Curacoa five days ago.

THE colored citizens of the District of Columbia celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of their emancipation.

COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE'S attorneys made the formal motion for a new trial of Miss Pollard's breach of promise suit against him.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER DON RAFAEL GARCIA MONSILLA, naval attache of the Argentine Legation, was thrown from his horse and killed while riding in the Soldiers' Home Park.

MRS. CLEVELAND received a magnificent album, the gift of American residents of London.

SECRETARY HERBERT received the armor-plate charges against the Carnegies from Attorney Wallace. There will be an investigation.

SECRETARY CARLISLE was ordered to show cause why Treasury Clerk Gaddis should not retain his position under the Civil Service law.

SENATORS PEFFER AND ALLEN criticised in speeches in the Senate the Washington authorities for preparing to arrest Coxey's army.

Foreign.

NEARLY fifty houses were destroyed and eight farms were devastated by fire in Oldenburg, Germany. The flames spread rapidly, as the buildings and timber had been parched by the drought and there was little water available.

THE budget introduced into the English House of Commons provides chiefly by increased taxation for an estimated deficit of $22,500,000.

A PORTION of the roof of the Riverside School at Point St. Charles, Canada, fell in and killed three children. Several were injured.

THE British House of Lords has passed the Bering Sea bill.

A GREAT fire half destroyed the Yoshiwari, of Yokohama, Japan. An eighth of a square mile was burned over and two marines of the United States steamer Marion and four Japanese women were burned to death.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO'S five remaining vessels (the Aquidaban having been sunk by a Brazilian torpedo) have been surrendered to the Brazilian Minister at Buenos Ayres. At the suggestion of the United States, President Peixoto, of Brazil, has offered amnesty to all except the leaders.

THE United States ship Chicago on entering the Port of Gibraltar went aground on a sand bank, but was backed off without damage.

DISPATCHES from Armenia announce many disasters from the floods and snowfalls in the districts of Van and Erzeroum. Houses and stores, which had been undermined by the floods, have collapsed and many people have been killed.

THE marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg took place at Coburg, Germany. Queen Victoria and Emperor William were among the guests.

RUSSIA will dismiss 200,000 soldiers from the ranks during the coming summer, with a view to facilitating the gathering of the harvest.

AUGUSTE LAUREAU was guillotined at Dijon, France, for the murder of his mother, his wife and his sweetheart. As a parricide he was led to the guillotine barefooted, wearing only a white shirt and trousers. Before he was taken from his cell a black veil was thrown over his head as a further distinguishing mark of a parricide.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Washington Club has released Wise.

KILROY is pitching good ball for the Louisvilles.

THE Philadelphias have seven pitchers under contract.

CLARKE is in better shape than any other New York player.

BROUTHERS, of Baltimore, is playing as well as he ever did.

THE Baltimores are bound to be the dark horses of the season.

THE League last season used 3600 baseballs, or an average of 300 to a club.

BURKETT made the first bona fide home run of the season for the Cleveland Club.

THE Western League teams showed up remarkably well in their exhibition games.

CLEVELAND and Philadelphia stand alone as clubs which retained all of last season's players.

THE first triple play of the season was made by Smith, Latham and McPhee of the Cincinnatis.

MANAGER WARD, of the New Yorks, is now sorry he didn't take the players South, as he at first intended doing.

PITCHER NICOL'S hands perspire freely, and he has a small-sized towel attached to his belt when pitching.

GANZELL, one of the catchers of the Boston team, has joined the Baptist Church at his home in Kalamazoo, Mich.

GOULD, who played first base for the famous Cincinnati Reds of 1869, is now a street car conductor in that city.

BASEBALL men say that Rusie, of New York, is falling off in effective work and will keep Captain Ward guessing this year.

VAN HALTREN may do some pitching for the New Yorks this year. Ward thinks he would do well at the new distance.

THE differences between Pitcher John Clarkson and the Cleveland Club have been smoothed over, and he has re-signed.

MCPHEE has been a member of the Cincinnati Club ever since it became a member of the American Association twelve years ago.

THE New York Club is going to carry not less than sixteen players, including five pitchers and three catchers, on the pay roll all season.

UNITED STATES SENATOR IRBY, of South Carolina, at one time played first base for a team in his native State. He is a great baseball crank.

A NUMBER of old-timers drop out of the profession every year, and this season will scarcely furnish an exception. That is the order of nature.

MINOR League teams have beaten Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Louisville of the National League, while college teams have beaten Boston and Philadelphia

A CAREFUL estimate shows that there are already in existence for 1894 three times as many professional baseball clubs in the United States as there were at any time last year.

CARTWRIGHT, for a big man, is wonderfully quick. He is a brilliant fielder, a good hitter, and Washingtonians believe he will be the best base-running first baseman in the League.

RADBURN, the baseball pitcher, formerly of the Boston Club, lost an eye at Bloomington, Ill., a few weeks ago. He stepped from behind a tree as a friend fired and a part of the load of shot took effect in his eye.

LADIES' day will be specially featured during the season at the Washington ball park. There will be music, ushers in full dress, decorations—in fact, efforts will be made to make each ladies' day a gala occasion.

A BASEBALL paper says: "How's this for a record? 'Jim' O'Rourke lasted through twenty-one years on the diamond, accumulated about $50,000, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and will be before the public again this year in the role of a League umpire."

THE Louisvilles are going to surprise people with almost the finest infield in the National League. It will not, however, be a hard batting infield, and that is where Louisville is deficient. With two or three batters in the team the Louisvilles would surely be in the fight for the pennant.

GREECE'S BIG CALAMITY.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED BY THE EARTHQUAKES.

The Walls of Two Churches Fall Upon Worshiping Congregations—Many Buildings Wrecked in Athens—Many of the Sufferers Camp Almost Unfed in the Fields.

Many reports from the towns in Greece which suffered most severely from the two days' period of the earthquakes have been received. The loss of life and property is much greater than was at first supposed.

In the Locris district 129 persons are known to have been killed by falling walls, and many others are missing.

A parish church in Proskino collapsed during vespers and thirty men and women were killed outright, while several who were dug out alive from the ruins are likely to die.

Ninety persons were buried in the ruins in Malesina and sixty of them were killed. The others may recover. In many towns whole households have disappeared.

In Martino thirty-nine persons were killed by falling timbers. Most of them died within the walls of a church whose roof fell in during service.

Although there has been small loss of life in Athens and its environs, the damage to property has been enormous. The buildings in which the Austrian Lloyd and the Florio Rubbattino companies had their offices were wrecked completely. The roof collapsed, the floors broke and the walls are rent. Hardly a whole piece of furniture was left in either building.

For years the work of restoring the famous Byzantine Church at Daphne has been in progress. The dome and walls had been repaired, but they were cracked and crumbled, and the beautiful mosaics were disfigured beyond hope of restoration.

Appeals for help come in hourly. But little can be done toward alleviating the prevalent distress, as there are no charity organizations of importance.

In dozens of towns the houses have been deserted, the inhabitants are camping unsheltered and almost unfed in the fields, and cannot be persuaded to return to their homes.

The King, accompanied by M. Bouphides, Minister of the Interior, has begun visiting the districts which have suffered most keenly.

The reports show that very many of the deaths occurred in the churches. It was Passion Week in the Greek Church, and religious services were held every day and evening. The services were very largely attended, and, several churches falling, this in a measure accounts for the large loss of life. A majority of the victims were women and children.

The Government will be compelled to adopt extraordinary measures to help the poor in the districts affected. Steps to this end have already been taken, and the State authorities are giving quick response to the calls that are being made upon them.

COXEY'S ARMY.

Recruits for the Industrials in the West—Boston's Detachment.

From all over the West news came to Chicago that the crusade of the Industrials was spreading. Over a dozen armies took the field. In all the larger towns companies were rapidly formed. With the advent of warm weather the movement was expected to assume striking proportions. There were those who predicted that by June 1 Coxey would have as many men in Washington as Peter the Hermit led to Palestine.

The following were armies, detachments and divisions in the field in the West: General Kelly, 1600 men, Neola, Iowa; General Frye, 1000 men, Terre Haute, Ind.; General Frye's Second Division, 800 men, McLeansboro, Ill.; General Grayson, 100 men, Platteville, Col.; General Galven, 200 men, Loveland, Ohio; Sergeant Randall, 500 men, Chicago; 100 men at Little Falls, Minn.; 300 men at Butte, Montana; 100 men at Monmouth, Ill.; 100 men at Ottumwa, Iowa; Captain Sullivan, 1000 men, Chicago; 150 men at Anderson, Ind.; General Aubrey, 700 men, Indianapolis, Ind.

Besides these armies large numbers of recruits were pushing forward to the various lines of march, with the intention of joining the larger bodies.

A dispatch from Boston, Mass., said: Pandemonium raged on Boston Common all day. Coxeyism caused it. During its height the New England delegation of the Coxey "Industrial army" made their escape from among thirty thousand excited men and singly struck out for Roxbury. This was not, however, until their banner had been torn to fragments and several of them badly handled. Speeches were interrupted, hissed, drowned in catcalls, and overwhelmed with derisive cheers. Lucien Saniel, of New York, was unceremoniously dropped on the barbed wire fence that surrounded the band stand, and his hands severely cut and a brand new suit of clothes torn. Even Morrison I. Swift, the leader of the unemployed in the State, was spattered by tobacco thrown at him while he was speaking. Miss Charlotte Smith tried to make an address from a dry goods box under a tree on the outskirts of the mighty gathering, but was thrown to the ground and only rescued by a detachment of police. Fights were too numerous to count, and the much-heralded departure of Boston's Coxey contingent to the rendezvous of the idle in Washington was broken up. The dispersed Industrial army were next heard from during the evening at Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, where 250 of them assembled, having taken various routes to that place. It was their intention to camp on the Hyde Park Common, but the Selectmen and police of the town tried to disperse them. Failing in this, the electric lights about the common were turned out and the remnants of the "army" were left in darkness. This had the desired effect, and the army took its march to Dedham, where they were more cordially received. A large hall was placed at their disposal and in that hall in Dedham the tired and battered survivors of the Boston Coxey army spent its first night on the road.

INCENDIARIES LYNCHED.

Three Colored Barn Burners Hanged in Alabama.

The Sheriff was lured away from the county jail at Tuscumbia, Ala., by a trick late at night, and in his absence his wife was overpowered by a mob of 200 men and the keys taken from her.

Three colored men—Black, Williams and Johnson—charged with barn burning, were then taken from their cells and hanged from a bridge.

VICTORY FOR WAITE.

The Supreme Court Gives the Governor the Power He Wants.

GOVERNOR WAITE.

The Supreme Court of Colorado has granted the writ of ouster in the Denver Fire and Police Board controversy, and ordered the old board to turn over the offices at once.

This is a complete victory for Governor Waite. The opinion reviews the history of the case, and declares that the defendants could not legally show that they had been removed for political reasons when the cause alleged was given in writing, and was upon its face a just cause for removal. The answer made by them was held to be insufficient in law.

Adjutant-General Tarsney issued orders for the dismissal of all State troops held under arms at the various armories since the beginning of this trouble.

NEW HOUSE RULE.

Members Must Answer to Name or Vote on Roll-Call.

The new quorum-counting rule was adopted and put into practical effect in the House, and the long deadlock which the opposition had forced by their refusal to vote was at last broken.

There was an unusually large attendance in the House, and few seats on either side of the Chamber were unoccupied. The galleries were thronged to overflowing in anticipation of a lively fight. General Catchings, of the Rules Committee, was recognized as soon as the House met to present the rule, which was read.

The new rule reads in full as follows:

"Upon every roll-call, and before the beginning thereof, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question, if practicable, who shall take their places at the Clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the hall of the House during the roll-call who do not respond, when added to those responding to make a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the roll-call, then the names of those so noted as present shall be reported to the Speaker, who shall cause the list to be called from the Clerk's desk, and recorded in the Journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered present and those so reported present shall be considered. Members noted may, when their names are called, record their votes notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1 of this rule.

"Amend clause 1 of rule 8 by adding this to the following words, 'and on a roll-call should he not vote, he shall answer present,' so as to read, 'every member shall be present within the hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question, and on a roll-call should he not vote, he shall answer present.'"

The vote was then taken on the rule after a short debate, and it was adopted by 212 yeas to 47 nays.

BIG COAL STRIKE.

The Order of the United Mine Workers Generally Obeyed.

The strike of the United Mine Workers of America was successfully inaugurated. The reports received at headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, from points where the action of the miners was in doubt indicated that the order of the National Convention had been more generally obeyed than President McBride expected.

The strike on the day after its inauguration involved 91,000 men and paralyzed the soft coal industry of six States. The loss in wages in this strike, it was estimated, would be greater per week than the loss involved in the great Durham (England) strike which blighted British industry last year.

The number of miners who obeyed the order to strike was approximately as follows: In Pennsylvania, 46,000; in Alabama, 10,000; in Ohio, 15,000; in Illinois, 12,000; in Indiana, 5000; in Tennessee, 3000. In parts of Virginia, Kansas, Iowa and Colorado the men refused to strike, so that about 40,000 out of 132,000 bituminous coal miners remained at work. The production of these mines last year was about 75,000,000 tons, and the miners received in wages $53,809,627, an average of $407 for each miner, out of which expenses for powder, oil, tools, etc., had to be deducted. The strike of 91,000 men therefore was estimated to cause about $125,000 loss in wages every day during its continuance.

It was conceded that about 50,000 men engaged in the production of bituminous coal in the United States, who are not organized, would not join the strike at once.

The chief difficulty besetting the managers of the strike early presented itself. This was the question of how to maintain a solid front in the face of offers from operators of full scale wages and plenty of work. The plan of this strike was, at its inception, that no coal should be mined anywhere until the wage scale was paid everywhere.

VIKING SHIP'S HOME.

The Scandinavians in Chicago Buy the Norsemen's Intrepid Craft.

The famous Viking ship, now at New Orleans, has been purchased by an association in Chicago, of which ex-Sheriff Matson, Editor Anderson, of the Scandinavian, and Captain Magnus Anderson are prominent members. The ship will be kept in that city.

Deserting Rural England.

That there is a considerable quantity of land unoccupied or waiting for occupants in some of counties is only too well known. An estate in the eastern counties, a large portion of which is unoccupied, has been absolutely offered to responsible tenants rent free for the first year, the owner being willing to accept an extremely low rent for subsequent years or to take a percentage of the returns.

In some of the southern counties there are plenty of large farms vacant, although these are ill adapted for most occupants. Farmers now prefer land upon which they can keep a large dairy herd or breed a few horses and cattle of high quality. The farms in question are practically sheep farms and of little value for any other purposes than the production of mutton and barley.—Manchester Guardian.

Horse Strength and Pavements.

A horse can draw on metal rails one and two-third times as much as on asphalt pavement, three and one-third time as much as on good Belgian blocks, five times as much as on good cobblestones, twenty times as much as on good earth road and forty times as much as on sand.—Detroit Free Press.

A House in a Fret.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down, you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus:—"My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty, I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and a half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

So far as can be discovered, the first use of an iron roof was on a building erected in Ohio in 1868.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE mines tributary to Butte City, Montana, have an output of $23,000,000 a year.

FOR STRENGTHENING AND CLEARING THE VOICE use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PATENTS **A. M. LEGG & CO.** 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., **ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS.** Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

West Haven, Conn.

THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Her Strong and Healthy.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been of great benefit to our little girl, and also to myself and husband. When she was 3 years old Mabel was seized with stomach trouble, like cramps or inflammation. I was taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for my blood, and as the doctor's prescription did not help her, I occasionally gave her a little of my own medicine. I soon realized that Hood's Sarsaparilla was

Doing Her Good.

so gave it to her regularly. It has helped her wonderfully, entirely curing her stomach trouble, and making her strong and healthy. Our friends say she is the picture of health. Myself and husband were both troubled with

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla built us up and keeps us healthy and free from sickness. We cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. WILLIAM EVANS, West Haven, Conn.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

WANTED.—A position on a farm or near a suburban residence as an ornament, and to pump water, sprinkle lawns, carry water up stairs, cut wood, cut feed, run a dynamo for electric light purposes, and do a great variety of odd jobs. For a week I have been a galvanized-after-completed Aermotor; previous to that I was only Steel, Zinc and Aluminum, unalloyed and unmade up. My services can be had very cheap, if taken now, during the slack season. Apply to my parents, the AERMOTOR COMPANY, 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore streets, Chicago. N.B.—I am always at home and steady. Ours is the largest family of its kind in the world, and never has one of us gone wrong. We are also a most powerful family, with marvelous endurance. We have iron constitutions (or rather Steel ones) but are very sensitive, being visibly affected by a breath of air. We stand high and have great influence, being able to persuade water to run up hill. In fact, we are superior beings, having been placed by our creator between the earth and heavens. Our Steel has been tried in many a tilt and towers above everything everywhere. We are industrious beyond anything ever known, since we work 24 hours a day and more than 365 days in the year. We are untiring in our vigilance—we stand over you day and night. We are economical beyond anything on the earth or in the heavens, as we take into our systems absolutely nothing but thin air. Write quick, we are going fast.

SUBURBAN JOBS

Like this which delight the eye and add innumerable comforts to any home, are furnished at prices within reach of all. Cypress, Pine or Galvanized Steel Tanks, with graceful galvanized steel substructures a specialty. We furnish galvanized steel stock tanks that do not leak and make mud holes at less than wooden ones cost.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute

$500 CASH

IN PRIZES, for the best essay written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a wind mill answering the question "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Park Place, N. Y. City.

"COLCHESTER"

SPADING BOOT

For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, **protecting the shank in ditching, digging, &c. BEST Quality Throughout.**

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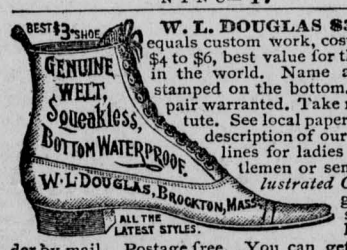

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

January	2,	12 per cent.
"	15,	10 "
February	1,	11 "
"	15,	15 "
March	1,	9 "
"	15,	8 "
	TOTAL,	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days.

Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

ENTHESINE PERMANENTLY CURES

Eczema, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Etc.

THE ONLY BLOOD MEDICINE

Free From Mercury.

PINT BOTTLE, $2.00.

SPECIFIC REMEDIES COMPANY, L't'd 949 Broadway, New York.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE SUPREME COURT ANNULS THE DISPENSARY LAW.

By a Vote of Two to One South Carolina's Highest Bench Says That the Liquor Business is Not of Itself Unlawful—The Salient Points of the Decision.

The South Carolina Dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional. Two Supreme Court Justices concurred in and one dissented from the opinion. The decision was rendered in a composite case composed of a case originating in Darlington to test the constitutionality of the Dispensary law and appealed to the Supreme Court by the State, and several minor cases likewise appealed.

Chief Justice McIver and Associate Justice McGowan filed an opinion affirming Judge Hudson's decisions in the court below, that the law is unconstitutional because it creates a monopoly for the State. Justice Pope filed a dissenting opinion affirming the constitutionality of the law.

The salient points of the decision are: The general scope, purpose, and effect of the dispensary act is to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or otherwise reserving that power exclusively to the State through certain officials and agents. The act makes a monopoly of the sale of liquors with a view to profit by the State. Section first of the State Constitution declares that no person shall be despoiled or dispossessed of his property, immunities or privileges, or deprived of life, liberty or estate, except by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. It follows that citizens of the State have certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived except in the two ways mentioned. It was in the protection of these rights that the framers of the Constitution incorporated that no person shall be prevented from acquiring, holding and transmitting property.

"Liberty is understood in this country," says the decision, "to mean not only freedom from actual servitude, but the right to use facilities in all lawful ways, to live, work and earn a livelihood in any lawful calling and to pursue any lawful trade. There is no more sacred right than this, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a lawful subject of commerce. Numerous cases support this view. The whole course of Federal and State legislation is to the effect that the sale of intoxicants is a legitimate subject of trade. Before the sale of intoxicants can be declared unlawful there must be some valid statute declaring it to be so, and the court fails to find any such statute.

"The court cannot regard the dispensary law as prohibitory of the sale of intoxicants. On the contrary it permits and encourages such sales to an unlimited extent, for the profit feature induces the taxpayers to endeavor to increase the sales of retail dispensaries and thereby lighten the burden of taxation. If then, the dispensary law cannot be defended as a prohibitory act, it cannot be defended as a measure of police regulation."

The point is further emphasized that a State cannot deprive the citizens of the right to carry on a trade not declared mala in se. The decision virtually declares the Dispensary law unconstitutional in every particular save that section forbidding sale of liquors after June 30, 1893.

It was generally regarded in Columbia that the decision, while nominally not interfering with the present law, practically annuled it.

The decision does not adjudge unconstitutional the provision of the law prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of whisky, and lawyers differ in construing this. Some hold that it virtually enacts rigid prohibition, while others that the prevention of granting licenses will leave the way open for any person to sell whisky who desires.

A prevailing impression was that the Administration would endeavor to have the law tested again after the composition of the court is changed in July by Judge Gary succeeding McGowan, and that it would then be sustained. State Dispenser Traxler, as soon as the decision was announced, countermanded a number of orders for whisky.

Under the South Carolina Liquor law all bar-rooms were abolished. Whisky was dispensed or sold to consumers by officers under bond. It was sold in sealed packages, ranging from half a pint to four gallons.

No package could be opened on the premises where it was sold. Citizens wishing to purchase whisky were required to sign a formal order stating the amount and kind of liquor wanted. Liquor could not be sold to minors or habitual drunkards. Beer and wine were included under the provisions of the law.

The local officers in charge of the State dispensaries in the different towns obtained their stock from a State Commissioner, who purchased all of the liquor sold in the State and put them into sealed packages for distribution. All the liquors purchased were analyzed by the State chemist and their purity was guaranteed by the consumer.

The maximum profit allowed under the law was fifty per cent. to the State and fifty per cent. to the local dispensaries. Of the local profit one-half went into the county treasury and the other half into the treasury of the town in which the dispensary was located.

The law went into force about a year ago, and was a cause of constant fighting all over the State between Tillman's dispensary officers and persons who tried to buy liquor outside of the State.

The strife occasioned by the liquor law culminated in the last week in March in an uprising of the people against Governor Tillman's emissaries. His liquor constables were driven into the swamps, and at Darlington were fired upon by infuriated citizens.

Governor Tillman declared martial law and attempted to carry things with a high hand, but overreached himself. Most of the militia of the State refused to obey his orders, and he was finally compelled to back down.

IN HISTORIC EARTH.

Planting of a Liberty Tree in Memory of Lexington.

The Liberty tree was planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., with impressive exercises by Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The soil placed around the roots of the tree was collected from more than one hundred and fifty historic spots, among them being Lexington battlefield, the tomb of Washington, the graves of Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Francis Scott Key, the trenches of Valley Forge and the base of the Bunker Hill monument.

THE Agricultural Department reports the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to be eighty-six per cent. for the entire country as compared with seventy-seven last year.

LATER NEWS.

WHILE telephone men were repairing a wire at Philadelphia it became entangled with a live electric light wire. Two of the workmen were killed and two others seriously injured. The dead are Amos Waters, aged forty; William Pike, aged thirty-eight.

FIVE HUNDRED striking ribbon weavers marched from Paterson, N. J., to New York, traversing eighteen miles of dusty roads to visit the unemployed weavers who went to Paterson a week before, and to publish the fact that they were idle and were determined to continue so until their employers acceded to their terms.

THE schoolship St. Mary's left her dock, New York City, for another deep sea cruise.

MRS. ELIZABETH GOSS, widow of the famous pugilist, Joe Goss, committed suicide at Boston, Mass. She was accused of embezzling $600.

"Doc" BISHOP and Frank Latham were lynched by the settlers living near Watonga, Oklahoma, for horse stealing.

HON. CHARLES A. TOLLIER, of Atlanta, Ga., was made President of the Cotton States and International Exposition movement.

A FLAW has been discovered in the Bering Sea law, the act of Congress prohibiting the destruction of seal within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, "exclusive" of the territorial waters; whereas the Paris tribunal "included" the waters.

THE President sent to the Senate a list of 150 army officers nominated for brevet rank as a reward for gallant and distinguished services in Indian campaigns.

THE nomination of Charles Taylor, the colored man from Kansas, for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, was formally acted upon by the Senate District Committee and a report against confirmation was ordered.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO officially announces that peace has been restored in Brazil.

THE betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Czarowitz of Russia, to Princess Alix of Hesse is officially announced from Coburg, Germany.

THE Rev. J. W. Bemis committed suicide at Northfield, Vt., by hanging. He was injured in the head several weeks before, and the injury is believed to have affected his mind.

THE sensation of the Yale campus, New Haven, Conn., was the arrest of Boyd McLean for the theft of two gold watches from the lockers of the Yale gymnasium. Young McLean is a member of the academic sophomore class and resides in Jersey City, N. J.

THE South Carolina State Board of Control issued orders closing all the State dispensaries.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON, ex-Governor of Texas, died in McKinney in that State. He was seventy years of age.

THE Cherokee Legislature agreed upon a bill to divide $8,000,000 received from the sale of the Strip bonds per capita among all the Cherokee people. This will give every man, woman and child in the tribe over $600 in cash.

SMALL-POX spread beyond the control of the health officers of Chicago, and broke out in the public schools.

T. B. RIPEY, of Lawrenceberg, Ky., made an assignment. He is the largest liquor distiller in the State. His liabilities amount to about $600,000.

DOWE, the tailor of Manheim, Germany, who claims to have invented a bullet proof cloth, has allowed himself to be fired at while wearing a coat of his cloth, and the report is that it stood the test successfully.

NEW ZEALAND'S Agent General in London has been notified officially of his Government's willingness to undertake the solution of the Samoan problem. New Zealand would volunteer to annex the islands, which would then be placed under British protection.

BRAZIL'S Government guaranteed life and liberty to all rebel refugee soldiers in Uruguay who wished to return to Brazil.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ORDWAY, commanding the District National Guard, directed the annual muster and inspection of the guard. Perhaps it was only a coincidence, but all six battalions were called out for duty consecutively on dates commencing with the arrival of the Coxey army.

THEODORE DAVENPORT, of Stamford, Conn., late disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, owes the Government $3841.01, and the sureties have been notified to make good the amount.

FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

A Miner's Cabin, With Its Four Inmates, Swept Into a River.

A fatal snow slide occurred forty miles north of Benner's Ferry, Idaho, killing F. E. Clarke, his wife and two children. Clarke, who was a miner, resided with his family in a little cabin at the foot of the mountains, close to the banks of the Kootenai River.

Some time during the night, while the family were asleep, an immense slide of snow swept down the mountain, and, without a moment's warning, the cabin was crushed in upon the sleeping victims, killing them instantly. The cabin, with its dead, was swept into the swift-flowing river.

CHILD-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Farmer Hanged His Two Children Before Killing Himself.

Lloyd Rodabaugh, a prosperous farmer living on Yellow Creek, Calhoun County, West Virginia, hanged his two children, aged three and five years respectively, and then took his own life.

His wife was absent during the day, and on her return found the bodies hanging from the rafters of the house.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

One of Jay Gould's Virtues.

Jay Gould had his faults, but he never forgot a friend. He was once, while a young man, taken sick in a New Jersey town, and an old lady there nursed him through the illness. He never forgot it, alway inquiring after his benefactress, and on every possible occasion reminded her substantially of her kindness. One time she made up her mind to visit a daughter in a distant place in the West, and set out to save the money for the trip. A few days before the day set she was surprised to get an envelope containing passes all the way there and back. She never found out how Mr. Gould learned of her intended trip.—New Orleans Picayune.

The average product of a good, well fed, properly handled dairy cow in Scotland is estimated at $175 per annum, rating milk at seventeen cents a gallon.

The folding camp chair, used by General Lee, in Virginia, has been given by Joshua Thomas, of Baltimore, to whom the General gave it, to the Maryland Confederate Home at Pikesville.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is said that over 200,000 books have been written about the Bible.

If your nearest, best and most esteemed neighbors had written the following letters they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all.

Mrs. F. L. Inman, of Manton, Wexford Co., Mich., whose portrait heads this article, writes as follows: "I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription about a year ago. For years I have suffered with falling and ulceration of the womb, but to-day, I am enjoying perfect health.

I took four bottles of the 'Prescription' and two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every lady suffering from female weakness should try the 'Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Miss Mary J. Tanner, North Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I was sick for four years. For two years I could do no work. I had five different physicians, who pronounced my case a poor or impoverished condition of the blood, and uterine trouble. I suffered a great deal with pain in both sides, and much tenderness on pressing over the womb. I bloated at times in my bowels and limbs; was troubled with leucorrhea. I could not sleep, and was troubled with palpitation of the heart. Suffered a great deal of pain in my head, temples, forehead and eyes. I had a troublesome cough, raised a great deal and at times experienced a good deal of pain in my chest and lungs. My voice at times was very weak. I suffered excruciating monthly, periodical pains. Since taking seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription some time ago, I have enjoyed better health than I have for more than four years previously; in fact, for several months past I have been able to work at sewing. I have gained in weight thirty-nine pounds since taking your medicines; the soreness and pain have disappeared." Yours truly,

Mary J. Tanner

Mrs. Alex. Robertson, of Half Rock, Mercer Co., Mo., writes: "For twenty years, I suffered with womb disease and most of the time I was in constant pain which rendered life a great burden. I cannot express what I suffered. I had eight doctors and all the medicine I had from them failed—the one after the other.

I was nervous, cold hands and feet, palpitation, headache, backache, constipation, leucorrhea and no appetite, with bearing-down pains. I got so weak I could not walk around. I had to keep my bed, thinking I would never get any better.

One day my husband got one of your little books and read it to me. He said there was nothing doing me any good. I said I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did try it. After the first few weeks my appetite was better; I was able to sit up in bed. I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., and described my case; they sent me a book on woman's diseases. I read carefully and followed the directions as near as I could and took the medicine for two years. With the blessing of God and your medicines, I am entirely cured. That was three years ago."

Yours truly,

Mrs Alex Robertson

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, and irregularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

The Book (168 pages, Illustrated) referred to above, is sent *sealed secure from observation in plain envelope* for ten cents in stamps, to pay postage. Write for it. The Book points out the means of successful Home Treatment for all the peculiar weaknesses and distressing diseases incident to women. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

"The best is, Aye, the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

GOOD FOR EVIL.

"Jessie," said Anton Mosby, the forester, to his daughter, "why do you persist in your friendship for our boarder, Hayes, when you know I don't like him? I've warned you often enough. When a man is ashamed to tell his business, it doesn't take much discernment to see that something is wrong. He has been in our house now about five weeks and during the whole time has not hinted a word as to the meaning of his trips into the woods. Yesterday I saw him prowling about the old quarry, but when I asked him what he was after he said he was looking for game. A likely place indeed to find anything to shoot!"

"Father," said the daughter, "Mr. Hayes has always treated me like a gentleman, and as there is no other company here I don't see what harm can come from talking with him."

"I know that it is lonesome here, Jessie, with no one but me for company, and when we can afford it we shall go where you can have better advantages, but that fellow Hayes is not the right kind, and I don't want you to have anything at all to do with him. I've left word with Dick to have his horse ready when he gets back, for he has got to leave this place today. Of course I've got no proof that he is a bad one, but it is easy enough to see. Look at his brace of pistols. I tell you a rifle is good enough here against anything but the sheriff's posse. But I must go; remember what I say and don't look for me back before night," and Mosby turned away.

Anton Mosby's occupation was to protect a large section of pine timber owned by an eastern company from encroachments by rival firms and necessitated long tramps along the boundaries of the great forest estate. His home was located in a small clearing not large enough to escape the shadows of the trees for more than half of the day. The nearest village was a lumbering town about 15 miles distant. From this village ran a narrow, scraggy road out into the forest, past Mosby's house, and then at the distance of a mile or so divided, one branch turning south and leading somewhere in the direction of civilization, the other running several miles northward and ending in an old quarry which was dug in the side of a rocky ledge.

After Mosby's departure Jessie went on with her work indoors with a heavy heart. Her father's suspicion that the man Hayes, who had been sojourning with them, was only a refugee from justice, pained her. He had always been very obliging about the house, had books in his saddlebags and sometimes read aloud to her, which was a matter of real entertainment, and while she did not care for him she felt extremely sorry for the treatment he received at her father's hands. She had to confess, however, on thinking it over, that it was a queer place for a man to come whose only occupation was pleasure.

Her father had an idea that some day an officer of the law would ride into their little clearing and demand a prisoner; that a scene would follow, and the prisoner, escaping, would seek safety in the slimy caves which penetrated the sides of the limestone ledge. He even dreamed about it and awoke one night imbued with the idea that the house was surrounded by mounted horsemen. Day by day his suspicions increased, until finally from fear of Jessie's falling in love with a villain he decided to drive him away.

Hayes was an ordinary looking man of about 5 feet 10, hair brown, eyes blue and rather quick and nervous in his speech. It was a suspicion of embarrassment in the latter respect when questioned as to his business that first led Mosby to observe his actions, and his preference for the old quarry road, which was rough and swampy and led through a tangled growth of underbrush, seemed evident enough that he belonged to those who prefer darkness rather than light.

These suspicions made Mosby, naturally a hospitable man, cold and satirical, and many an arrow of sarcasm was plumed for his victim's breast, but Hayes usually seemed perfectly oblivious of their meaning, a fact which only further determined Mosby in the belief that he was a bad one.

The season had been exceedingly dry. For nearly a month not a drop of rain had fallen. The sand lay in drifts in the middle of the road and blew away from the roots of the trees. During the previous weeks a great fire had been raging to the northward, several towns being razed to the ground and a wide stretch of timber ruined. The ledge of rocks referred to ran in a crescent and acted as a barrier to the flames, so that the country over which Mosby presided was left unharmed.

This great northern section, however, where the fires had been so destructive, was inhabited by wolves, which now, goaded by fire and hunger, sought safety to the southward. Mosby saw them frequently, and their baying could be heard at night while prowling through the woods in search of food.

When Mosby went on the tramp, he invariably took his rifle with him, hoping to obtain enough pelts during the season for a robe.

"Wolves," he used to say to Hayes, "are about all the game you will find about these quarters, but if you want to kill any you'd better throw away your six shooters and get a rifle, for all the things are good for is to kill men, and I reckon the people around here are a peaceable lot. Of course, it might be a good thing if one wanted to escape from a constable, but we are presuming that you want to kill animals." But his arguments as to the relative merits and uses of the two weapons had little effect on Hayes, who still continued to carry the pistols and make excursions not into the woods—where, Mosby ventured, "there might be a stray deer if one happened to see it"—but toward the quarry and the hills.

Whether Mosby wanted to keep watch of his strange boarder's actions that day or whether his business led in that direction we cannot say, but he spent the afternoon exploring the timber abutting the highlands. His observations were quite minute, and the sun was beginning to redden the clouds in the west when he started for home, and by the time he reached the road it had become quite dark. He had about eight miles to cover, but the way was so rough that he made slow progress. Here and there a moonbeam glistened on a sandy opening, but for the greater part of the time the foliage of the trees entirely obstructed the light, so he slumped wearily along, musing upon the events of the previous weeks and wondering where Hayes had gone to spend the night.

A warm breeze swayed the tops of the huge pines; this and the sticks which crackled under his feet were all that broke the silence of the night—all until from the distance came suddenly to his ears the hoarse baying of a wolf. From time to time it was repeated, until from another direction arose an answering howl, prolonged and mournful.

Mosby plodded along, giving little heed except wishing that he could get a sight on one of the varmints in a bright spot of moonlight. The howling of the wolves gradually became more frequent and began to sound nearer and nearer. Mosby came to a halt and examined the condition of his gun, and then, although feeling that the rifle insured his safety, began to hasten his steps. By the time he had covered another half mile he knew that there was danger behind, for the weird sounds had increased into a din and an uproar. They were evidently on his trail and rapidly approaching, dozens of them perhaps, courageous at last from strength of number. He realized that there would be scant time for reloading a gun after once firing and looked about for a tree which he could climb and pick them off one at a time, but where there were trees the darkness was so deep that the project had to be abandoned as impracticable, and he could not endure the thought of remaining a prisoner all night in the uncomfortable branches of a pine tree on account of a few wolves. This decision was scarcely reached when he would gladly have changed it, for a moment later the wolves reached the road behind him and were coming along at long leaps, filling the air with their mournful screams.

Mosby, still cool and confident, raised his rifle to his shoulder. A gray form flashed in the light a little distance away, and he fired. The howling of the pack suddenly ceased as one of their number rolled in the sand, and Mosby, after reloading, started on a trot toward a small opening. Before he reached it they were in pursuit again.

Mosby fired again, but missed his aim. For a moment they hesitated, their eyes shining in the darkness, and then gnashing their fangs rushed forward into the light. Mosby's heavy rifle whirled around his head and descended on the skull of the foremost wolf, but the beasts, crazed with hunger, had lost all fear, and Mosby saw that he had met his fate. A wave of sorrow for poor Jessie, left all alone in such a country, welled up in his heart, and then, gritting his teeth in anger, he grasped his gun stock tighter and struck again. This blow was his last, for the next instant he was borne to the ground. Bang! bang! bang! suddenly rang through the forest. A wolf with his fangs buried in Mosby's arm released his hold; another tearing furiously at his breast fell dead. The air resounded with quick reports, and Mosby, weak and almost dying, saw the suspicious boarder rush into the fray, a repeater in each hand.

When he next opened his eyes, he was at home and Jessie by his side. "Where is Hayes?" he murmured.

"Here, father," she answered, and Hayes stepped forward from the shadow where he had been sitting.

The old man would have given him his hand, but his arms were limp and lifeless. "You saved my life," he murmured gratefully, "and I reckon your kind of weapons are the best, after all, among wolves. You must stay with us the whole season, and Jessie and I will do our best to entertain you."

Hayes smiled. "It was a lucky thing that you sent me away, Mr. Mosby, for otherwise I would not have been on the quarry road and saved you. I finished my work here yesterday, and so when Dick told me that I must go I started for the quarry to get some things. Jessie has told me what you feared I was, and I do not blame you. It did look suspicious, and I often felt ashamed that I had to keep so quiet, but my time has been spent negotiating purchases of land. I am the junior partner in a firm which expects to establish a mine in this vicinity and came here enjoined to absolute secrecy. The business is now where this is no longer necessary, for we have contracted for all the land we want except one corner, probably the richest in ore, however, of all." Hayes then opened his papers and showed a plan of the grounds.

"Why," cried Mosby, "that corner belongs to me and is the most worthless piece of ground on the footstool. I've always been ashamed to claim ownership."

"Do you wish to sell it, Mr. Mosby?" asked Hayes.

"Sell it?" returned Mosby. "Take it for nothing. Bring me the paper, and I will sign the deed."

Hayes acted with alacrity; he found a form, filled in some figures and held it in front of the old man.

"For and in consideration of $20,000!" gasped Mosby. "What does it mean?"

"It means," replied Hayes, "that I consider it a reasonable bargain for our firm at that price."

The old man recovered entirely during the course of a few months. Mr. Hayes the following year was frequently a boarder with Jessie and her father, but one August day there was a wedding, and Jessie went to board with him.—Chicago News.

Bird Slaughter.

An American dealer sold last year 2,000,000 birdskins. All were used for ornamenting woman's attire. Women ought to cry down this vanity that feeds and pampers the destruction of the feathered tribes. The birds sacrificed are of course those of richest plumage, and of course also those that will be least easily replaced. In fact, if this thing continues, American bird life of the gentler order will pretty soon become extinct. Is not the warfare the American Humane society has opened upon the birdskin traffic wholly justifiable? We think so. The destruction referred to contributes not one whit to human need or human comfort. It adds nothing to the intellectual, nothing to the mental. It is simply wantonness practiced at the beck of fashion, and as silly and meaningless a fashion, too, as ever was spawned from the brain of a man milliner. There are birds in plenty that shed their plumage to supply the vain demand for flaming headgear. Why should the fashion monarchs be inexorable and also demand the bodies of our feathered songsters?—Sacramento Union.

The Female Ailantus.

Mr. C. F. Saunders of Philadelphia justly calls attention to the great beauty of this tree. The male ailantus first disgusts by its disagreeable odor, and then the flowers fall, leaving nothing more behind them. But the female flowers have a rather pleasant fragrance and are followed by the fruit, which soon takes on a beautiful golden color. Most will agree with him that there are few things more beautiful than the female ailantus with its young fruit during the months of August and September. By the way, the name is ailantus and not ailanthus, as frequently written, the tree being named from the Chinese "ailanto."—Meehan's Monthly.

English In Spanish.

The ordinary method of construction by which the Spanish writer places adjectives after nouns has sometimes a droll effect if he chances to adopt English words into his composition. Thus it certainly sounds odd to read in La Nacion that "the congress of the United States has finally disposed of the dangerous Bill Sherman," and in Il Comercio of Lima that "the American congress committee has voted for Bill Wilson to kill Bill McKinley."—New York Recorder.

Mutual Disgust.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is credited with telling a wartime story at his own expense.

He was editor of a daily paper in Hartford and was doing his best to arouse the patriotism of his readers. One day a typesetter came in from the composing room and planted himself before the editor.

"Well, Mr. Warner," he said, "I have determined to enlist."

With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility the editor replied that he was glad to see that the man felt the call of duty.

"Oh, it isn't that," answered the compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your copy."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Fatal Nerves.

Father—Well, young man, I understand, then, that you love my daughter?

Nervous Youth—N-n-n-no, sir; I wish to marry her.—Exchange.

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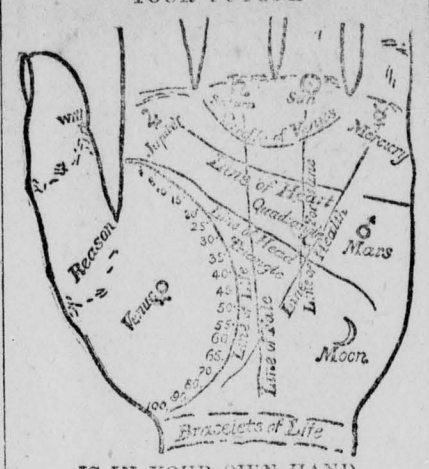

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well-marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means largeness of heart; large TRIANGLE generosity; long FOREHEAD intellect; CURVED CHIN strong will; LONG SECOND JOINT reasoning faculty. The [illegible] ambition; that of SATURN, [illegible] love of splendor; MARS courage, [illegible] imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure, and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the best and most valuable quality.

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